"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair in the afternoon, colder, westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,254 NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—A daughter was born yesterday to the Duchess of York, wife of the heir presumptive to the British Crown. Prince Hohenlohe's visit to Paris, it is now said, was to induce France to support Germany in her opposition to British methods in the Transvaal. M. Clemenceau and the Prince de Chimay fought a duel in Paris yesterday. The weapons were swords, and both parties were wounded.—Page 7.

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The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, at Calvary Baptist Church, lectured to his congregation on Cretan Christianity and asked his hearers to pray for Greece.

Four-year-old Catherine Vansworth climbed from the third-story window of 57 Butler Street, Brooklyn, to a painter's scaffold. She slipped and fell, and was caught in a blanket provided by Miss Brennan.

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A man fell or jumped from an eighth story window in Carnegie Music Hall. He was instantly killed.

The fact that Grant Day is at hand was evidenced by the sight of many men in military uniforms about the city. Distinguished guests are arriving hourly.

The grand stands on the Riverside Drive are not completed, although hundreds of workmen spent Sunday in trying to finish them. More than a quarter of a million of people, many of them from out of town, went to see the memorial and the war ships in the river.

Page 3.

Deboe was four votes short of an election in the Kentucky Senatorial contest Saturday.

Col. John G. Mosby was obliged to have one of his eyes removed as a result of his runaway accident.

Evangelist Moody asked his congregations to contribute money to be used for the purchase of foor for starving India.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered a eulogy on Gen. Grant in Carnegie Hall. He said he was a true type of the citizen-soldier.

New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, decorated the graves of Revolutionary heroes in Trinity Church yard.

A patent leather combination is in process of formation in Newark, N. J., the object being to control the entire business in this country.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, the eminent Chicago clergyman, preached at the Broadway Tabernacle to a very large congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, said universalism was the "child of modern lackadaisicalism."

Canonical examinations for holy orders in the New York Diocese have been finished and the names of the successful candidates have been announced.

Consecration ceremonies to last four days were begun in the English Evangelical Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, with musical services and addresses.

A forest fire has been raging in Woodland Township, N. J., since Saturday afternoon. Thousands of acres have been burned over. The people are fighting to save their homes.

The last services were held in the present North New York Methodist Church, which is to be torn down, to make place for a more commodious structure. During the Summer the congregation will worship in a tent.

Farewell services were held in the Church of the Divine Paternity. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, gave a historical sermon. Addresses were delivered in the evening by Charles A. Dana, whose theme was the life of Greeley, and by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell and others.

Page 5.

Everything is ready at the Aqueduct race track for the opening of the racing season to-morrow. About all the prominent turfmen have strings at the stables.

Oarsmen thronged the Harlem River yesterday, all the boat clubs being represented. Many of the crews are training regularly for the Harlem regatta. Some of the clubs are preparing to entertain friends at their boathouses to-morrow.

Page 7.

Charles B. Fosdick, President of the Second National Bank, and one of the best-known leather merchants of the city, is dying. Late last night his physician, Dr. C. E. Beebe, said he was not expected to live until morning. He is seventy-three years old.

Edward S. Farrow was arrested on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. He gave a long statement, charging that officers of the association were cognizant of the alleged frauds. President Burnham made a statement denying his charges.

Yesterday was mournfully celebrated at the "Raines hotels," which the new liquor law amendments, it is promised, are to close by another Sunday. The law is now in force, but no certified copy was received till Saturday night, too late to instruct policemen as to its proper enforcement. Magistrate Crane scored policemen who made excise arrests.

Page 10.

Broker John T. Clokey died of apoplexy while accompanying his niece home on his bicycle.

Renewed interest is being taken in horseback riding. The academies report an increase in their business.

Frederick Hoffman of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., who came to this city on a visit, accidentally turned on the gas in his room at a Ridge Street hotel, and later was found dead.

Mrs. Sharpsteen of Binghamton was submitted to the effects of X-rays by her husband last December. Some ten days later she began to suffer great pain and has just lately been relieved by an operation at the Post Graduate Hospital.

Antonio Mora, a Cuban-American, died in his apartments, at the Hotel Grenoble, Saturday. His claim against Spain was compromised in 1895 for nearly $1,000,000, after twenty-five years of diplomatic controversy.

The steamships Weimar and La Gascogne, arriving yesterday, each lost a steerage passenger overboard on the voyage. Gottlieb Strum committed suicide from the Weimar. How Rudolf Sielbnacht was lost from La Gascogne is not known.

An informal conference of leaders of the National Democracy was held at the Reform Club. The condition of public sentiment was discussed, but no plans for future action were shaped. A feature was Gen. Buckner's plea for aggressive action.

George Ashton was arrested, accused of stealing a ring from Minnie Simpson. There was no evidence against him, and he was discharged in Jefferson Market Court. Then the Magistrate heard he had suggested returning the ring to "square" the matter, and had him rearrested.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
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MINISTER SHOT IN THE LEG

The Rev. William W. Clark of Brooklyn Injured, Not Seriously, by a Stray Bullet.

The Rev. William W. Clark, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was walking along Eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, in that city, last night, at 9:30 o'clock, with two friends, when he experienced a pricking sensation in the calf of his right leg. He attributed the pain to rheumatism, but an examination showed that he had been shot. He was immediately taken to his home, at 385 Ninth Avenue, where a bullet was extracted. The wound, although painful, is not serious.

The police were notified, but have made no discoveries. The theory is advanced that Mr. Clark received a bullet directed at some stray cat on one of the vacant lots near by.

CONSTANTIN BLAMED

Ministers Call On King George and Demand an Immediate Change of Commanders.

STRONG DEFENSE AT PHARSALOS

Greek Troops Not Permitted to Occupy Positions When They Dislodged the Turks.

OTTOMANS ADVANCE IN THESSALY AND TAKE A FORT IN EPIRUS.

The Powers May Propose an Armistice on Condition that Greece Will Obey Their Mandate.

ROYAL FAMILY NOW IN DISFAVOR

Probability that the Frontier Line of Defense with Reveni Will Be. Abandoned by the Greeks—They Retreat from Larissa a Rout.

It is reasonable soon to expect the collapse of Greek resistance. The Turks having occupied Tyrnavo and Larissa, are now advancing in force for the Plain of Thessaly. The Greek lines have been broken through in many places, according to advices from Athens, and nearly all the mountain passes have been captured. Still, a Greek force has penetrated by the Reveni Pass to a point near Elassona, where it threatens the Turkish base at that point. It is said that the new line of defense at Pharsalos is stronger than the first, and that a stout resistance will be made.

In Epirus the Turks are reported from Constantinople and Athens to have interrupted the Greek advance on Janina, and the troops are returning to Arta.

Reports from London say that the powers are moving to intervene by suggesting an armistice. French, German, and Italian Governments have offered to agree, Germany making the condition that Greece be pledged to obey the mandate of Europe when it is given.

Prince Constantin's conduct of the war is criticised, and the motives which have animated him are laid open to question. The Athenians condemn his retreat from Larissa without resistance. Reports come from London that in the early skirmishes the Greeks were not allowed to occupy positions after they had dislodged the Turks to the demoralization of the army—all of which suggests that political influences are swaying the command of the army.

NEW COMMANDER DEMANDED.

Ministers Ask King George to Make an Immediate Change in the Command.

LONDON, April 25.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph will say to-morrow:

"The people are stunned, disappointed, and angry at the news of the defeat. Confirmation is received of the report that the Greeks destroyed the bridge over the Penelos and the railway before evacuating Larissa. The conduct of the Greek officers is above praise.

"The first to flee from the battlefield at Mati were driven back by Commander Mavromicalis, who shot several with his revolver. Fourteen guns were captured by the Turks, besides a vast quantity of ammunition. Volo is practically defenseless, and Pharsalos must rely chiefly upon the strength of its natural position, for the bulk of the ammunition was sent to Larissa, where the Turks captured it.

"Five Italian volunteers forcibly entered a train which was leaving Larissa with women and children. The crowd fired upon the Italians, who returned the fire.

"The Ministers went to the palace to-day and demanded an immediate change in the command of the forces. No official account has been received of the Greek losses at Mati, but I learn from trustworthy sources that a very large majority of the officers in the foremost line of defense were either killed or wounded. All kinds of rumors and accusations are current against King George and the royal family, whose position is in the highest degree unenviable."

POWERS MOVING TO INTERVENE

Armistice May Be Proposed and Greece Will Be Asked to Obey the Mandate of Europe.

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LONDON, April 25.—What seems likely to be the last week of the war is entered upon to-day. It is difficult from the tangle of conflicting telegrams to understand the exact position of affairs.

Following the Greek defeat at Larissa, London opinion to-day is almost unanimous that the end is in sight, and this view is probably shared by the powers, as they are already moving to intervene.

It is believed that intervention will first take the form of a suggestion of armistice, to which the combatants would, no doubt, agree. Since yesterday afternoon the British Foreign Office has been in close communication with the other members of the European concert, Great Britain suggesting that the time has now arrived for them to act. The French, the German, and the Italian Governments have already responded, offering to agree, though the German Government adds as a condition that it will be necessary first to exact a pledge from Greece to obey the mandate of Europe when this mandate is again given.

The British Foreign Office believes that Greece will acquiesce in this, as the disasters which have overtaken her have demonstrated that Turkey still possesses a formidable fighting machine, a fact which must have a sobering effect upon the popular demand for war at Athens. It will also permit the Greek nation to climb down without disgrace, after a superb vindication of the personal courage of the Greek troops and a gratifying demonstration of Hellenic patriotism.

If the Greeks listen to reason and the arguments which will be pressed by England at Athens and by Russia at Constantinople, it is not improbable that a decision will be reached by Tuesday, before which it is not supposed here that Edhem Pasha or Osman Pasha will have time to do more than to appear at Pharsala.

The situation is curious and perplexing. Each day there have been actions carried out with every circumstance of war by one organized army against the other; yet, so far as is known here, there has been no declaration of war. The old military adage that war often declares itself evidently applies in this instance. The Turks have invariably been the aggressors; and when the Greeks at various points have gallantly repelled the enemy and followed up their successes, orders have been invariably received compelling them to stop just short of the complete occupation of the conquered positions.

These orders in many cases have involved the abandonment of the fruits of much fighting, with heavy loss; and the spectacle is repeatedly witnessed of a victorious force retiring to its old positions. This state of things creates the utmost astonishment and gives rise to very free adverse comment. The Greek troops can only suppose that political instead of military reasons govern the situation. For three days in succession were the Greek troops drawn up in battle array in front of Tyrnavo and opposite the mouth of Milouna Pass, with intervals of brief artillery duels, sometimes with the sputtering fire of sharpshooters, with a constant marching and countermarching all over the field, itself a most wearisome exercise, and this kind of thing may speedily become demoralizing, as it assuredly is most confusing.

REVENI MAY BE EVACUATED.

Whole Greek Frontier Line to be Abandoned for a Stand at Pharsalos.

LONDON, April 25.—The Athens correspondent of The Times will say to-morrow:

"The news of the loss of Mati was received here during the small hours of Saturday morning. The Premier and the Minister of War were immediately summoned to the Palace, where a council of the Ministry sat until after daybreak. There was some difference of opinion, but it was finally decided, in view of the exhaustion of the Greek troops and of the numerical superiority of the Turks, to order a retreat to Pharsalos.

"This decision was a wise one, for the defenses of Larissa are not strong, and the open plain favors the operations of the Turkish cavalry. The Greek stand will be made at Pharsalos, which, once again, may become the scene of a memorable battle.

"The battle of Mati lasted all of Friday, the Greeks defending their positions with great intrepidity. Prince Constantine and Prince Nicholas were both continually under fire, and the latter greatly distinguished himself. The Turks, strongly reinforced, succeeded in breaking the Greek lines at 6 o'clock in the evening. The Turkish cavalry delivered repeated magnificent charges. The fighting continued into the night.

"During the afternoon, Col. Macris, commanding the First Division, called for the support of Col. Mavromicalis, commanding the Second Division. The latter arrived only just in time to cover the retreat from Mati. At 6 o'clock Col. Mavromicalis, who showed great gallantry in his attempts to rally the troops, wired to Gen. Smolenitz at Reveni: 'I am defeated, and am retiring to Kazaklar. Act according to your judgment.'

"It is presumed that Reveni will be evacuated forthwith and the whole frontier line abandoned. Gloom and despondency sit on every countenance. The only gleam of consolation is the report that Pentepigadia is outflanked and the way open to Janina. This, however, needs official confirmation.

"The Ministers of the Interior and of Marine will start for Volo to-night (Saturday.) The former goes on to Pharsalos. It has been decided to send the force of engineers and gendarmes, which leaves Athens this evening, to Epirus instead of Thessaly. The Government considers the troops already in Thessaly sufficient to maintain the position at Pharsalos, while it is regarded as highly important to support Col. Manos in his march on Janina.

"A French cruiser has left Phalerum for Volo, where there is a panic at the approach of the Turks. M. Delyannis told me this afternoon (Saturday) that the Turks had not yet occupied Larissa.

CONSTANTIN'S BAD MISTAKE?

Athenians Irritated at His Non-Offensive Policy in Retreating Without an Attack.

ATHENS, April 25.—It is useless to deny that a very gloomy view of the war prospects is taken here by the better informed. There are, however, no signs of panic. The city exhibits an attitude of dignified endurance, while many still show an unabated enthusiasm for fight. This symptom is particularly noticeable among the wounded now in Athens. Their one desire seems to be to get well in order that they may rejoin the colors. Naturally this spirit is much fostered by the confirmation of the reports that the Turks have burned the Greek wounded in a church at Kurtziovali. The Turks lighted fires on the bodies of wounded Greeks, many of whom implored their comrades to kill them; other committed suicide.

Although it is said that the Greeks carried off all their guns from Tyrnavo and Larissa and destroyed all the provisions at both places, they could not transport the guns to Pharsalos. It is reluctantly believed by some in Athenian circles that the retreat was somewhat disorderly, and that some of the guns were abandoned with but feeble defense. It seems probable, however, that in the main the retreat was in good order.

This morning the word goes forth here that the Government will persevere in the struggle with greater determination. The report, however, has not served to allay the growing irritation at the belief that, even if Greece could not hold her own, the non-offensive policy manifested in the orders of the Crown Prince not to attack was idiotic and un-Grecian. The retreat to Pharsalos is considered a poor response to the fiery speeches of the Crown Prince Constantin to his troops.

Naturally, all sorts of reasons are advanced as to why the Greeks retreated, the more candid admitting that the Turks were too strong. It is also pointed out that the Turkish cavalry did much to turn the scale in favor of Edhem Pasha's movements.

The Greek fleet is also the subject of many curious reports, one of which asserts that the Eastern squadron has bombarded Dedeagatch. It is known that the Turks yesterday ordered that all the lanterns in the lighthouses on the Gulf of Salonica should remain unlit. Five iron-clads and four torpedo boats are operating along the coast between Platamona and Katerina. The British and French subjects residing at Volo have wired to their respective envoys here begging for the dispatch of warships to Volo to protect them. The envoys have wired to their Governments and to the Admirals at Canea, but at Athens it is considered unnecessary to comply with the request as an attack upon Volo is no part of the Turkish programme.

OTTOMAN ADVANCE GOES ON.

Tyrnavo Occupied and the Turks Moving Toward the Plain of Larissa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The triumphant success of the Turkish arms has caused the liveliest satisfaction here. The following telegram from Edhem Pasha is posted everywhere:

"Larissa was occupied to-day by the cavalry of the imperial army. The Hellenic troops fled in disorder, abandoning large quantities of arms and ammunition."

This has been put up as a bulletin in many places, while the people are also reading Edhem Pasha's dispatch announcing his possession of a strategic position in front of Tyrnavo, which runs as follows:

"The Hill of Lesdaki, the most important dominant point to the north of Larissa, was taken by the Ottoman troops on Friday. Hamdi Pasha's division, having left Koskesi, (Karya,) effected a juncture with the other imperial troops at Millerin. The town of Tyrnavo, which is situated two hours from Larissa, was occupied to-day by the Elassona Army Corps. The Ottoman troops continue to advance toward the Plain of Larissa."

Osman Pasha has received secret instructions. A dispatch from Smyrna says that the Redifs who were called out yesterday are intended for the towns of Smyrna, Vurla, and Scalanova, in order to prevent disturbances by the Greeks resident there.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers on Saturday considered the expulsion of Hellenic subjects from Turkey. Marked irritation is displayed in official circles at the intervention of the foreign embassies on this subject, as it is feared that some trouble might arise from the ships of the powers sent to protect foreigners at Salonica.

GREEK LINES BROKEN THROUGH

The Government Decides to Persevere with Greater Energy Than Has Been Displayed.

ATHENS, April 25.—A dispatch from Reveni says that Edhem Pasha, on learning that the Greeks had been ordered to fall back, attempted to deliver a crushing blow with a considerable force which had been resting thirty-six hours and succeeded in breaking through the Greek lines in several places.

About 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon the official in charge of the telegraph office at Larissa, observing a cloud of dust raised by the advancing Turkish cavalry, asked leave to dynamite the office. He was directed to leave it. Since 3:30 P. M. Saturday the Larissa office had made no response to calls from Athens.

The Greek Government has decided to persevere in the struggle and to resist the further advance of the enemy with greater energy than has hitherto been displayed. It is officially declared that the new line of defense is far stronger than the frontier, where the Turks gained their advantage in consequence of the superiority of their positions.

GREEK VILLAGES IN FLAMES.

Kritiri Evacuated and the Turks Installed on the Tentsin Plain.

MILOUNA, April 25.—News has reached here that yesterday morning the Greeks evacuated Kritiri. The Turks captured three Greek villages late Friday evening after a spirited attack under cover of artillery.

For a greater part of Friday a severe artillery duel was maintained, the Turkish fire being well directed and the reply of the Greeks energetic to begin with, but finally becoming feeble.

The plain of Thessaly to-day presents a lurid spectacle. Through a heavy cloud of smoke the flames of many burning houses are visible. These have been fired in order to render certain military positions more secure.

The Turks are comfortably installed on the Greek Tentsin plain. One can now hear a sustained firing from the direction of Skompa.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN EPIRUS.

Athenians Still Hope for Janina's Capture in Spite of Reverses.

ATHENS, April 25.—Dispatches from Arta somewhat modify yesterday's reports and tone down the glowing prospects, although the Athenians are still hoping that the capture of Janina may come as an offset to the retreat from Thessaly. There is no confirmation of the report that a white flag has been seen flying over Prevesa Citadel; and Pentepigadia has not yet been captured.

Col. Coumandouros, with a battalion of 1,200, engaged 2,500 Turks at 3:30 P. M. Saturday, on the plain in front of Pentepigadia. The battle lasted until 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The result is not yet known here, though it is understood that the Greeks lost 150 killed and wounded. Col. Coumandouros had no artillery.

Col. Manos has returned to Arta with the Third Division. The Second Brigade, under Col. Bozares, is twenty kilometres from Arta. Its forward movement is reported interrupted.

TURKS GAIN A FORTRESS.

Pentepigadia Recaptured with Sixty-two Greek Prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25—Evening.—Ahmed Hizi, commander of the Turkish forces in Epirus, telegraphs that the Turks yesterday recaptured Pentepigadia Fortress. The Greeks had 300 killed, 210 wounded.

The Turks had 51 killed and 3 wounded and they captured 62 Greeks. A large quantity of stores, ammunition, and Gras rifles was abandoned by the Greeks.

GREEKS RETREAT TO MAKRYCHORI.

Constantine Stopped His Troops Just Short of Seizing Damasi.

ATHENS, April 25.—A report has reached here this evening that a Turkish force of 12,000, having pushed its way through the passes at Viodendros, Analipsis, Nezeros, and Rapsani, has descended on Derell. The Greeks have retreated to Makrychori.

It would appear, however, that the position at Reveni itself and Boughazi is unaltered. The Greeks, as the result of the orders of the Crown Prince Constantine, stopped just short of seizing Damasi.

TURKS REACH SALONICA.

Reserve Division of the Army to be Concentrated.

SALONICA, April 25.—It has been decided to concentrate here a Turkish reserve division of sixteen battalions. Eleven have already arrived.

During the Greek bombardment of Letokarya a shop belonging to a British subject was destroyed. The Consuls have met to consider what steps should be taken.

TERMS TO BALKIN STATES.

Turkey Makes Concessions to Bulgaria and Servia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—It is said here to-night that the Sultan has promised the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent to grant three berats (warrants for the appointment of Bulgarian Bishops in Macedonia) as soon as the war with Greece is over.

The Servian Minister has also secured Imperial irades replacing the Greek Metropolitan, Ambrosius, at Uskub, by a Servian and granting the privilege of opening numerous Servian schools in the Vilayets of Monastir and Salonica.

MUSSULMANS QUIT JANINA.

Vali Refuses to Distribute Arms for Defense Against the Albanian Mutineers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The Consuls at Janina telegraphed the foreign Ambassadors here last Friday that the Albanian battalions had mutinied and were refusing to march, as well as threatening to attack the town. The Mussulman population, according to these advices, has quitted Janina en masse, some fleeing into the country and others taking refuge in the fortress. The Consuls described their own position and that of the Christian element at Janina as most critical, the Vali having refused to distribute arms and ammunition to enable the inhabitants to defend Janina against the Albanians. The envoys immediately called the attention of Tewfik Pasha to the matter and demanded the adoption of effective measures to protect the inhabitants. These representations have been renewed to the Porte to-day.

OSMAN PASHA IN SALONICA.

He Leaves for the Scene of War After an Enthusiastic Reception.

SALONICA, April 25.—Osman Pasha arrived here last evening, and was received with great enthusiasm. He went forward at once to the scene of conflict.

Greek subjects here, on agreeing to place themselves under the Turkish authorities upon certain conditions, will be allowed to remain.

GREEKS FLED IN DISORDER.

News of the Occupation of Larissa Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Turkish Legation has received the following dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople confirmatory of the press dispatches of the fall of Larissa. The dispatch is dated to-day:

"Larissa has been occupied to-day by the cavalry of the Ottoman army. The Hellenic troops fled in disorder, abandoning a great quantity of arms and ammunition."

Edhem Pasha Decorated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The Sultan has conferred high decorations upon Edhem Pasha, and upon the commanders of the six divisions of the army engaged in Grecian territory.

ORDERS TO DEFEND LARISSA.

King George Telegraphed to Constantine "Do Your Duty."

LONDON, April 25.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Vienna says that in his first telegram to King George yesterday, the Crown Prince Constantine said: "We withdraw in perfect order. Telegraph instructions."

King George replied: "If possible, defend Larissa. Do your duty. If not possible to defend, then obey necessity." The Crown Prince divided his army into three divisions for retreat, and rode at the head of one.

ADMIRAL HARRIS'S SON KILLED.

Greek Fleet Bombards Nicopolis on the Epirus Coast.

LONDON, April 25.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Arta says that the Greek fleet is bombarding Nicopolis, two hours' sail from Prevesa. He adds: "I deeply regret to say that Clement Harris, the English volunteer and son of Admiral Harris, was killed at Pentepigadia."

KING GEORGE TO THE FRONT.

The New Line of Defense Was Advised in the First Place.

LONDON, April 25.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent will say to-morrow:

"King George means to go to the front and to make a decided stand at Pharsalos, which was the line of defense advised by Gen. Vosseur and some members of his staff from the very beginning.

"The Greeks have destroyed the railway from Larissa to Volo. It is reported that the Greeks have arrived in the vicinity of Janina."

JUSTICE FOR THE GREEKS.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters Made a Strong Appeal.

At St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, the rector, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, yesterday made an appeal for justice for the Greeks. He called England the "enemy of Christianity," and said Archbishops and Bishops could at any time have stopped the Armenian massacres had they not become politicians when they entered the House of Lords.

"The present war," he said, "was forced upon Greece by the action of the six great bullying powers of Europe. God help the heroic and patriotic little country in the desperately unequal struggle which she is now waging to free from tyranny her enslaved countrymen in Crete, Epirus, and Macedonia. As Christians, you and I owe her our sympathy, our help, and our prayers. As free men, whose ancestors by gallant struggles won for us the priceless boon of freedom, we are bound to give our aid in so far as we can give to every oppressed nationality seeking to cast off the fetters of slavery."

THE CRETAN CHRISTIANS.

Dr. MacArthur Asks His Congregation to Pray for Greece.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, at Calvary Baptist Church, on West Fifty-seventh Street, talked on "Cretan Christianity and Turkish Intolerance" before a large audience last evening. Dr. MacArthur recently visited Crete.

"In the early days," said Dr. MacArthur, "Crete was constantly torn by civil dissensions. In 1669 it fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained their hold until the Greek revolution of 1821. This Turkish possession it is important to understand because of its relation to the religion of a large portion of the people. To secure protection to life and property, as well as the right to share in the Government, many of the so-called Christians became Moslems. They were Christians of a degenerate type, and it is doubtful if it was any better than Islamism. The present Cretans are the descendants of apostate Greeks and Venetians, and are of the same blood as the Christian people of the island.

"The best opinion to-day is opposed to using foreign fleets and armies to support the tottering throne of the Turk, and it is certain that Crete is not coming back under the dominion of Turkey on the same conditions as existed before the insurrection. No prophet can foresee the result of this conflict. Our sympathies go out with genuine earnestness to the brave and Christian Greeks engaged in a struggle against tremendous odds."

In conclusion Dr. MacArthur asked for the prayers of the congregation for the success of the Greek arms.

Greek Section of Red Cross Society.

At an enthusiastic meeting of prominent women held yesterday at the Waldorf Hotel, the local New York committee of the American Red Cross—Greek section—was formed, with Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution as President, and Miss Frances Willard First Vice President.

SECURED OFFICE BY A GUESS.

Singular Method of Deciding a Tie in an Election.

CHICAGO, April 25.—At last Tuesday's election in North Harvey, M. N. Oviatt and William Tegman each received 48 votes for President of the Village Board. The election was decided Saturday night by the candidates guessing at a number secretly written on a slip of paper. The one guessing nearest the number was to be chosen, and the figures were to be between 100 and 200.

The number was 115, and Oviatt guessed 110 and Tegman 188. Oviatt was declared elected in spite of several protests from Trustees and other citizens.

A CARRIER PIGEON CAUGHT.

Singular Message that Was Tied to One of His Legs.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., April 25.—The carrier pigeon which was first seen flying about this station on Friday was captured to-day by the crew of the life-saving station. On the bird's leg was tied the following message, written on tissue:

"To the Studwell Treasurer, Waldorf Hotel, New York City: A greeting from the Abbotts, with pleasant memories of a valued friendship, loving thoughts, and a heart full of gratitude for their kindness to those whom fortune has favored less or fate has dealt less kindly with. We send this through the courtesy of our friend Lieut. Barnet, hoping to reach you by this beautiful messenger."

On the reverse side of the slip was the following:

"This bird flew on board the ship Howard D. Troop, April 21, 6 P. M., fifty miles southeast by east from Sandy Hook. We kept him all night, fed him, and gave him water and sent him on his way again at 2 P. M. of the 22d. D. W. Covering, Master."

The bird is No. 58, Ho 96. Where he left the ship is 250 miles from this station. He covered the distance in less than twelve hours.

At the Waldorf Hotel last night nobody was able to understand the message referred to in the foregoing dispatch.

An Earthquake in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., April 25.—A severe earthquake was felt here at exactly 10 o'clock. It lasted twenty seconds. The largest structures were shaken with a swaying motion, and people rushed in terror to the streets. No damage has been reported.

THE WEATHER.

A depression is central in the St. Lawrence Valley, and a trough extends southward to Virginia. A secondary formation central near Washington may move northeastward, possibly causing high southwesterly winds on the New Jersey and the New England coast. The pressure is generally high west of the Mississippi River. The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lake regions, and in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts; it has risen on the Southern Rocky Mountain plateau and slope.

The temperature is cooler in the lower lake region and in the Ohio Valley; it is warmer in the Missouri Valley and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. Showers have occurred in Northern New England, throughout the lake regions, and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the West Gulf States, with occasional thunderstorms. Rain and occasional thunderstorms with lower temperature is indicated for New England, the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, probably clearing Monday, and followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. The weather will be generally fair in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and in the Rocky Mountain districts, with higher temperature in the Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	46	57	60
6 A. M.	44	55	58
9 A. M.	46	60	63
12 M.	47	70	72
4 P. M.	48	68	73
6 P. M.	50	61	66
9 P. M.	46	63	65
12 P. M.	45	60	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....64¼
Weather Bureau.....62
Corresponding date 1896.....46
Corresponding date for last 20 years...52

MR. SHERMAN MAY RETIRE

Not Improbable that Judge William R. Day of Ohio May Become Secretary of State.

PRESENT INCUMBENT FAILING

His Physical and Mental Condition Causes Concern at the White House—Judge Day Practically to Assume Direction of the Department.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The belief that William R. Day soon would be the Secretary of State was formed by many persons here Friday when the announcement was made at the White House, in advance of the nomination to the Senate, that Judge Day was to be made Assistant Secretary of State. So much stress had been placed upon the selection of Judge Day to go to Cuba in the Ruiz case that it was assumed only some pressing necessity could lead to his transfer to other duty.

The pressing necessity, it is learned, was that it was important there should be a man at the head of the State Department competent physically and mentally to conduct the business of that department.

At the time of the selection of Mr. Sherman to be Secretary of State Major McKinley had some warnings from his friends about the inadvisability of asking Mr. Sherman to undertake duties so severe that they had broken down Secretary Gresham, as they undoubtedly had shortened the life of Mr. Blaine. Mr. McKinley had a visit from Mr. Sherman, and considered him to be in fair health. But he had no opportunity to discover those peculiarities that for some time had been noticed in him. The weakness of Mr. Sherman's memory, which had been shown in frequent and embarrassing lapses, was not observed then, as a matter of course.

It has been observed repeatedly since, and it is impossible the President has not had knowledge of the inability to remember from which his Secretary of State suffers. There were political complications in Ohio over the Senatorship that made it desirable to get Mr. Sherman out of the Senate and out of Mr. Hanna's way.

Mr. Sherman's health is precarious. He several times has been detained at home when he ought to have been in his office and busily engaged. Symptoms of collapse have not been absent. So delicate has been his condition that he has done little more, since he took office, than to attend to personal and unimportant official matters. It has been the subject of remark about the department that business has come to a stop, and the condition of the Secretary has been referred to as causing the apparent stagnation. It has been regarded as fortunate that just now there is no pressing matter before the Secretary, for it is questionable whether he would feel competent to take up any matter requiring close and prolonged application.

Judge Day was surprised at the change of programme for him. He probably knows now why the change was made, but there has been great delicacy at the White House about explaining how it suddenly became necessary to keep him at home instead of sending him to Cuba. He had purchased his sleeping-car tickets for Tampa, and was arranging to leave to-night when he was informed for the first time that he was to be made Assistant Secretary of State.

Here in Washington there would be no surprise at the resignation of Mr. Sherman at any time. Judge Day then would be ready to move up into the higher place at a moment's warning, and that warning the Administration is prepared to give almost any time. In the meantime he will take charge of all important business before the department.

The leading Cabinet place will thus be kept for Ohio, even if Mr. Sherman concludes to retire, and if he continues to hold the office, the work will be done by Judge Day, in whom the President has implicit confidence. Although there is some talk about the President's desire to conduct the department more in accord with his own views than he believes Mr. Sherman would conduct it, it is understood the uneasiness of the President was not on account of any departure from the policy he had marked out, but rather on account of concern lest the ill-health and increasing infirmity of the Secretary of State would render him incapable of carrying out any policy at all.

BABY SAVED FROM DEATH.

She Was Caught in a Blanket as She Fell from a Swinging Scaffold.

Catherine Vansworth, the four-year-old daughter of a car driver, living at 92 Butler Street, Brooklyn, had an almost miraculous escape from death yesterday. She had toddled from her home to visit Mrs. Flynn, at No. 57. The Flynns are having their house painted, and the painters' scaffold was hanging on a level with the windows of the third story. Mrs. Flynn was busy, and the little one climbed out of the window, and, finding her footing firm, she began to run up and down the swinging platform. One of the neighbors saw her and soon a crowd collected, none daring to call for fear of alarming her.

Suddenly her feet slipped and she hung her whole weight on the little arms that clung to the side of the scaffold. Men turned their heads and women fainted, John Stuart, Henry Minturn, Policeman Tucker, and Miss Bridget Brennan of 57 Butler Street recovered their self-possession first. The men gathered under the scaffold to catch the little one when she should fall, while Miss Brennan rushed into her house to reappear immediately with a heavy blanket.

"Spread it out and hold it by the corners," she screamed.

The men obeyed her only just in time. The child fell thirty feet and was cleverly caught, rebounded, and was again caught, to be snatched from the trembling hands of the men who had saved her and half smothered in the hysterical embraces of her mother.

CANADA SHOPS SHUT DOWN.

On Account of Uncertainty Regarding the Tariff Bill.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.—W. C. McDonald, the largest manufacturer of plug tobacco in Canada, employing 700 hands, has closed down his factory in this city. The reason for the shutdown is uncertainty of the clause in the new tariff bill relating to increase of duty on tobacco.

The Dominion Wire Company, whose factory is at Lachine, closed down its barbed wire works on Saturday in consequence of the placing of barbed wire on the free list. They employ about 300 men. A representative of the Consolidated Steel Company of Pittsburg is at present in the city to get the business.

JUMPED OR FELL TO DEATH

Man Tumbled Out of an Eight-Story Window at Carnegie Music Hall.

SUICIDE THEORY ADVANCED.

He Struck on the Roof of a Stable, and Every Bone in His Frame Was Broken—Death Was Instantaneous.

M. Ardigo, thirty-nine years old and living at 108 West Twenty-ninth Street, either jumped or fell yesterday afternoon from a window on the eighth floor of Carnegie Hall, to the roof of Frank Briggs's stable, which adjoins Carnegie Hall, and was instantly killed. The affair happened while 8,000 persons were in the hall attending the Moody meeting. The police say that everything points to a deliberate suicide. They hold to this theory because the window from which the man fell or jumped is quite high, and it required effort on his part to reach the casement.

At 3:45 P. M., F. C. Kavanaugh of the Windermere Hotel and J. F. Mason of 37 West Forty-eighth Street were passing on the opposite side of the street, when Mr. Kavanaugh happened to glance over at the hall, making some casual remark about the architecture of the structure. His friend, Mr. Mason, looked at the building, and both men were talking about it, when to their horror they saw the body of a man shoot out from a window, turn several somersaults in the air, and land on the roof of the stable. Both men hurried across the street, and, finding the owner of the stable, told him what had happened.

Together they went on the roof and found the body. Almost every bone in the man's frame had been broken. Death must have been instantaneous. The body was taken to the police station, where it was searched, and $95.22 in cash, a check for $20 made to C. Ardigo, a gold locket with diamond settings, and several valuable trinkets were found in the clothing.

A brother of the dead man, who is in business at 108 West Twenty-ninth Street, was sent for, but at a late hour had not put in an appearance to claim the body or make any suggestion as to its disposition.

The police investigation developed the fact that the last person who saw the deceased alive was the elevator boy in Carnegie Hall. He said the man had asked him to stop at the eighth floor, and as there was no reason why he should not comply, since the man was well dressed, and appeared to have legitimate business there, he did as requested. He also saw the man walk in the direction of the window from which he is supposed to have jumped.

At a late hour, no one having called at the police station to claim the body, it was removed to the morgue.

THE BANKRUPTCY MEASURE.

The Nelson Bill, Passed by the Senate on Thursday, Not Likely to Become a Law Soon.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Nelson Bankruptcy bill, passed on Thursday to the great surprise and disappointment of the friends of the Torrey bill, is not likely soon to become law. It ought not to have been hastily passed by the Senate, for it had never been analyzed by a committee, it had scarcely been read by the Senate, and it was impossible that it could have been compared with the carefully constructed Torrey bill, that had passed the House by a vote so strong that its opponents could not muster enough votes to secure a roll call in opposition to it. When the bill reaches the House it will remain in the House and on the Speaker's table until the second session, when it will be taken up by the Judiciary Committee and subjected to the analysis that it did not receive in the Senate.

The report in The Congressional Record on the day the bill passed in the Senate is a curious illustration of how strange things can happen in legislation on certain days. Senator Aldrich was absent, engaged in work on the Tariff bill. He was put down as paired with Daniel of Virginia, and Daniel was counted on as a friend of the bill. Mills announced a pair with Gallinger, but transferred it to Daniel, already understood to have a pair with Aldrich, and then he voted for the Nelson substitute. So the Torrey bill had lost both Daniel and Gallinger. Burrows of Michigan was announced as paired with Blanchard of Louisiana, but Blanchard is no longer a Senator. Caffery, who is the senior Senator from Louisiana, was for the Torrey bill, and McEnery voted against the Nelson substitute. So the votes of Burrows and Caffery were both lost. Faulkner and Elkins had a general pair. Both were for the Torrey bill, and two more votes were lost.

Further than that, Jones of Arkansas and Hale of Maine were paired, but Jones voted in Hale's absence. Carter and Gorman were paired. Carter was understood to be in favor of the Torrey bill and Gorman showed his opposition to the Nelson bill by voting against it on its passage. There appeared to be two more votes lost there, Hawley, Platt, and Proctor were absent and not paired, and Thurston was paired with Tillman, who voted for the Nelson substitute. So there were fifteen votes lost that should have been added to those against the Nelson substitute. If they had been present and cast according to the understood preferences of the Senators the Nelson substitute would have been three votes short of adoption.

Those who are competent to judge of the value of the Nelson bill say that it is imperfect, as might have been feared in the case of a bill hastily composed. Lawyers say that it will not bear analysis and that it cannot be understood by those who backed it up. The judgment of the friends of the Torrey bill is that the best thing to do now is to give time and opportunity to the country to learn in what respects the Nelson bill is not the measure that should be provided to meet the constitutional guarantee of a uniform system of bankruptcy, and that the House must hold on to the Nelson bill while the education of the people into the imperfections of the Nelson measure is carried on.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

The Subject of "Individuality" Drew a Large Audience to Herald Square Theatre.

"Individuality" was the subject upon which Col. Robert G. Ingersoll lectured last night, to an audience that filled every seat in the Herald Square Theatre. Half the number present consisted of women. He said, in part:

"The soul in its own realm should wear the crown and purple of authority. It should drive from its dominions the hosts of superstition and ignorance and tyranny, and over the fortress of every soul, from the first moment of life to the complete darkness of death, should float the triumphant flag of individuality. Men should not be imitators or copiers. Authors, actors, artists, should be true to themselves, and each one should preserve the flavor of his personality.

"The soul that wanders, that kneels, that cringes, is lost. The soul that is false to itself cannot be true to any being, human or divine. Nothing is greater than to be free, to be the owner of yourself, to travel your own road, to wander at your will, to go to the right or to the left, to be lost in the shadows of the opulent night, to gratify your senses to the full, to feel in your heart love's perfect flame, to be intoxicated with the beautiful and sublime, to feast on form and color, to be no man's slave, no man's master, to be accountable to none, to ask forgiveness of none, to bear without complaint the consequences of your own action, to enjoy the mystery of life, careless of the end; to feel that nature is your master and that he is your kindred. This is real and joyous life. This will keep the flag of your soul flying forever."

REPUBLICAN LEADEDS MEET.

The local Republican leaders held a meeting at their headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and recommended a change in the constitution of the County Committee so as to allow office holders to be members of that body. The leaders agreed that this prohibitive clause kept out desirable material.

There was also some earnest talk indulged in about National patronage, with speculation as to the delay in its arrival here.

GRANT DAY IS AT HAND

Overflowing Hotels and the Sight of Uniforms Everywhere Proclaim That Fact.

MORE GOVERNORS ARE IN TOWN

Every Prominent Man Connected with the Parade Is Expected to Report to His Commander To-night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Chief Willis L. Moore of the Weather Bureau, has issued the following special weather forecast for Grant Day in New York:

"Heat showers will pass during Monday, probably leaving fair weather and moderate temperature in New York City on Tuesday."

Grant Day is one day off. To-morrow will witness the culmination of a gigantic movement intended to do proper honor to the memory of one of the Nation's heroes. The calendar was entirely unnecessary yesterday to tell that the auspicious day is near. There were other and just as sure indications—hotels filled with guests, Broadway a military parade ground, and hotel corridors gaudy with the gold lace of the aides on Governors' staffs. Here and there, too, could be seen the quiet uniform of the regular army, but so unobtrusive were these that they were hardly noticeable. This contrast was demonstrated the best, perhaps, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. A group of men belonging to the staff of a Governor were standing near the clerk's desk. They wore their uniforms, and it was a calloused man indeed who did not turn his head to gaze upon them.

While they were talking an elderly man in uniform came out of the reading room and walked slowly toward them. There was nothing stylish about his clothes, and his undress uniform coat was partially unbuttoned. He wore a slouch hat carelessly pulled down on his forehead. Compared with those staff officers the elderly soldier was as candlelight to sunlight. No one noticed him particularly until some one whispered that he was Gen. Schofield of the United States Army. Then the staff officers were forgotten.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, who is to command the militia division of the parade, arrived at the Holland House yesterday with part of his staff. The rest will come to-day. Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia and his staff arrived and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The headquarters for the States of New York and New Jersey will be at the Waldorf. Gov. Black will arrive some time to-day, as will also Gov. Griggs. Despite that fact, however, many officers of the State militia thronged the corridors, and in the naval officers' headquarters a constant stream was passing in and out all day.

Gen. Lawrence, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Congressman Belden, and Senator Jerome Hill of Missouri are at the Manhattan, while Medical Inspector Capt. George F. Winslow, United States Army, is at the Savoy.

Every prominent man connected with the parade is expected to-day, and will report to his chief this evening. Hotel men are mutely wondering where they are going to put them. "They engage rooms for ten or twelve," said one yesterday afternoon, "and then turn up here with fifteen." Another hotel man said later that he could rent 500 more rooms than there are in his hotel without any trouble.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the parade, will carry, as his headquarters flag, the flag of the Army of the Tennessee, in which army he served during the war.

There have been many inquiries as to whether the Marine Band of Washington will be in the parade. Lieut. Col. John H. Higbee, who will command the United States Marine Corps in the parade, announced yesterday that it will lead his command. The marines in the parade will be in two battalions of four companies each. They will lead the men in the second brigade of the first military division.

One of the most interesting organizations in the parade will be the escort of Gov. Ramsdell of New Hampshire. This will be the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H. It is the oldest veteran organization in New England, with the single exception of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. They were organized in 1854, and have been the escorts of Governors of their State ever since that time. Their uniforms are of the old Continental style, leggins, three-cornered hats, buff vests, and long coats.

BOSTON SOLDIERS COMING.

Nearly the Entire Corps Will Be in This City To-night.

BOSTON, April 25.—The military exodus for New York set in fairly with the pulling out of the 3 o'clock afternoon train from Park Square Station. There were four drawing room and four day coaches, all of them well filled.

Surgeon General Blood, with Gens. Francis H. Appleton and Curtis Guild, Jr., Cols. James L. Carter, Gordon Dexter, Edward B. Robins, J. Payson Bradley, Frank L. Locke, James T. Scutter, and John D. Billings, Sergt. Oliver D. Greene of Troop D, who is to bear the Governor's guidon, and Messenger Thomas F. Marlowe, occupied the first parlor car. Judge Advocate General Rockwood Hoar was the only one missing from the detail, but it is anticipated that he will join the party in New York.

The National Lancers, Capt. Oscar A. Jones, commanding, left by the Fall River Line at 6 o'clock to-night, and with their friends filled ten coaches. They will reach New York at 8 o'clock Monday morning, and will make their headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Capt. Henry Walker, will leave at 10:05 A. M. Monday, and the first corps of cadets, Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and Second Regiment of infantry will follow to-morrow evening.

CAVALRYMEN IN CAMP.

Eight Troops Have Pitched Tents on the Brow of the Palisades.

Monitor Park, on the New Jersey Palisades, was a busy place yesterday, and hundreds of persons journeyed there to see the eight troops of United States cavalry in camp at the park. The places became for the time a military post, and the regular routine of camp life was followed. Some of the visitors did not take kindly to the military rules, but for the most part the crowd was good natured and obedient.

Col. Sumner, United States Army, is in command of the post. The troops are A, H, E, and C of the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Meyer, Virginia; Troops F, G, E, and C, Third Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and Battery E, First Artillery, of Washington, D. C. The Pennsylvania Guardsmen are expected to-day.

GOVERNORS ISLAND ASTIR.

Some of the Visiting Troops Are Already Encamped There.

The Grant Day celebration which is filling New York and vicinity with the excitement of preparation strikes its deepest chord in the various army stations around Greater New York, and particularly on Governors Island, where the majority of the visiting army men will be entertained.

These detachments of regulars are coming to take part in the Grant parade. The matrons and young girls are especially interested in the expected visitors, and preparations are under way to entertain the guests and make the occasion a great one socially.

The ball field on the island was turned into a military camp yesterday upon the arrival of Major Ezra P. Ewers and five companies of the Ninth Infantry, from Madison Barracks, Watertown, N. Y. The troops and a band, which are to take part in the Grant parade, arrived on the West Shore Railroad and were transferred to Governors Island in barges directly from the railway pier.

Major George B. Rodney, with four batteries and the band of the Fourth United States Artillery, arrived Saturday afternoon over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Two of the batteries and the band are from Washington, and two batteries are from Fort McHenry, Md. They are encamped in the moat of Fort Columbus.

The three companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, composing the garrison of Governors Island, will have their regular guard mount this morning, and in the afternoon they and the visitors, all told 850 men, will hold a regimental drill on parade.

BIG CROWDS PROVIDED FOR.

Railroads Have Made Extensive Preparations to Handle Visitors.

The great influx of visitors to this city which the approaching Grant memorial exercises are expected to stimulate has caused extensive transportation arrangements to be made on the main lines of passenger traffic which connect with New York. A general reduction of prices is to be made on all roads. The rates vary from almost nominal reductions on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to nearly a third of the regular rate on the Long Island Road, though the rule is one fare for the round trip. This is the provision made by the Joint Traffic Association to apply to all points.

All special tickets will be good, going, until to-night, and, returning, to May 4. People who live within 150 miles of the city can buy and use their tickets, even on the day of the parade. These conditions will prevail on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the stem of which is the Morris and Essex branch, from all points of which, however, this side of Morristown, passengers must pay full fare.

Of the reductions on the New York, Susquehanna and Western for round trips, the following are examples: Hackensack, from 50 to 45 cents; Paterson, from 70 to 50 cents; Blairstown, from $3.60 to $1.50; Stroudsburg, from $3.85 to $2; Middletown, from $2.75 to $1.60.

The Erie Railroad will be governed by Joint Traffic Association rates. Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Springfield, and Dayton are among the cities where one and one-third fares will be charged for a round-trip ticket. The single-fare rate applies to Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Corning, Elmira, Waverley, Binghamton, Middletown, and other cities in the district.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is also governed by Joint Traffic Association rates, and so are the Pennsylvania, New York, New Haven and Hartford, West Shore, and New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

From all stations east of Buffalo and Lockport, on the New York Central Road, tickets must be used to-day. At Buffalo, Tonawanda, North Tonawanda, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, and Lockport, tickets are good until to-night.

F. W. Smith, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway said that one fare will be charged for a round-trip ticket, and a special will be run to Middletown, leaving this city at 10:30 P. M. to-morrow, as many of the residents of that town will attend the exercises and want to get home on the same day. Children under six years will ride free, and those between six and twelve will pay half rates.

Special-rate tickets on the Long Island Railroad will be good for west-bound passengers leaving at any time before noon to-morrow, and returning, will be good on any evening train, including a special train which starts for Greenport and Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. from Long Island City, also on Wednesday morning trains. Round-trip rates have been materially reduced, as the following examples will show: Sag Harbor, from $5 to $2, and Patchogue, from $2.75 to $1.

GRANT MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Mayors Strong and Wurster and Col. Fred Grant Were Present.

Grant memorial services were held last evening at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn. Col. Fred Grant was present, and also Mayors Strong and Wurster and Silas B. Dutcher of Brooklyn, all of whom spoke. After the preliminary exercises were over, the Rev. Dr. Iglehart introduced Mayor Strong. The Mayor eulogized Grant and spoke briefly of his military career. Succeeding a short address from Mr. Dutcher, Col. Grant was introduced. Col. Grant first gave some reminiscences of Gen. Grant's mother. Following these, he said it was difficult for him to speak of his father, for it was hard to talk upon such a subject with modesty. He told several stories of his father, concluding his address by a reference to Mayor Strong. He said, in part:

"Mayor Strong said that some people might wonder why he was invited over to Brooklyn to attend a service of this kind. I think I can tell him. This being a Grant memorial service, I am sure that Dr. Iglehart feels that the Mayor, an Ohio man like my father, possesses many of the qualities that made father possessed. He was a determined man, and a man that was tenacious of a principle; a man that believed not only in doing everything well, but in doing it for the good of the community. He was a man that stuck to his friends, and supported them; not given to changing them when they were maligned, always supporting them and always believing in doing his duty for the best of the community. This is true also of Mayor Strong.

"I have been a city official under Mayor Strong for nearly two years now, and every time that I have visited his office I have always received the best and most admirable instructions that a superior officer could give to a subordinate—'Use your judgment, and do what you think is right.' I have always felt that I had the Mayor's support; and feling that his character is so much like my father's, I have always had the greatest affection for him."

THE LETTER CARRIERS.

To March in Three Battalions, Mr. Dayton at the Head.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association met yesterday at the Grand Central Palace and completed the arrangements for to-morrow's great parade. The three battalions of the letter carriers will form in their numerical order in Sixty-sixth Street West, the front of the column resting on the west side of the Boulevard.

Postmaster Dayton will be in command, with a large staff of aides. John F. Parsons will be Marshal. The first battalion will consist of the men of the General Post Office and of Stations A, B, C, and D. The second battalion will include men of Stations E, F, G, H, I, and J. In the third will be Stations K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, and Z.

The men will wear full Winter uniforms, standing collar, coat buttoned to the throat, and white cotton gloves. They will march four in files front, including guides, and all officers will carry canes. No one will be permitted to march without a badge.

WORK OF THE POLICE.

Chief Conlin Has Assigned His Men to Their Places.

Chief Conlin met the Mayor and the Executive Committee in charge of the Grant Day Parade at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The police and ambulance arrangements for to-morrow were thoroughly gone over from every standpoint.

The Chief last night made announcement of the police detail for the day. From his office, by means of the telephone and telegraph, he will be in personal charge of the police arrangements. Deputy Chief Cortright will have general charge of the parade. Seven hundred and twenty-five extra policemen will be placed in the streets above One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and around the tomb. Throughout the line of march the city will be divided into districts, each under the command of an Inspector. Allaire will be in charge from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Brooks from Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. Harley from Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue to Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive. O'Keefe from there to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Deputy Chief Cortright will look after matters about the tomb.

The bicycle policemen will be assigned to duty as messengers for the Inspectors, and will wear an ambulance flag on each arm. They will pass in and out of the lines, and will be at the call of any one needing assistance.

RECEPTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley Will Arrive in This City This Afternoon.

Final arrangements for receiving and escorting President McKinley from the ferry to the Windsor Hotel, where he will be quartered during the ceremonies, were completed last night by Gen. Daniel Butterfield. With Gen. Porter, Gen. Butterfield will go to Jersey City to meet the President and accompany him across the ferry. They will arrive at the foot of West Twenty-third Street at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The invited guests of the city, being the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and Justices of the Supreme Court, will leave the Presidential party at the ferry and proceed up Twenty-third Street to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The President and party, following Cavalry Squadron A, headed by the military band, will go up Twenty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Forty-first Street, then back to Fifth Avenue to the Windsor Hotel.

MARYLAND TROOPS ARRIVE.

Fifth Regiment, from Baltimore, Quartered in the Lenox Lyceum.

The Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, arrived last night from Baltimore, which city the regiment left at 11 A. M., over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At 6 o'clock the command reached the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, where it will be quartered. Supper was served at once.

The Fifth Maryland prides itself upon being to Baltimore what the Seventh is to New York, and the uniform is similar to that of the Seventh. The regiment is under the command of Col. Frank Markoe.

Troops Coming from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—Eleven hundred officers and men of the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments left Buffalo this afternoon over the Erie Road for New York to take part in the Grant ceremonies. They were accompanied by separate companies of the National Guard from Niagara Falls and Tonawanda. Five special trains were needed to carry the troops who are under the command of Gen. P. C. Doyle, Commander of the Fourth Brigade.

Canadian Guests Coming.

MONTREAL, April 25.—Senators T. E. Ellsworth, L. H. Humphrey, F. W. Higgins, and N. M. Stranahan; Joseph Mullin, Bank Superintendent F. Kilburn, and Assemblyman C. G. Austin of New York have arrived in the city from Albany. The party is en route for Ottawa, to accompany the Governor General to New York to the dedication of Gen. Grant's tomb.

Pickpockets at the Tomb.

Thieves have begun to reap a harvest at Grant's Tomb. The police captured two men yesterday in the act of picking pockets. They are Lloyd C. Ginter, thirty-two years of age, a peddler, from St. Louis, and Frank Haines, thirty-five years of age, of Albany. They will be arraigned in Harlem Police Court this morning.

HOW TO GET TO THE TOMB.

Horsecar Service Has Been Increased to Meet the Emergency.

Persons desiring to reach Riverside Drive to-day and to-morrow may as well make up their minds before they start to submit to a vast amount of annoyance and inconvenience. The facilities for street travel on the extreme west side of New York are decidedly inadequate. Below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and west of Columbus Avenue travelers are entirely dependent on the old-fashioned, ramshackle horse cars, which have been discarded long ago by every other city of importance in the country.

The Metropolitan Traction Company, which controls the Ninth Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue horse cars to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, will put every car in its possession on the rails to meet the emergency. Horse cars that were long ago sent to the sheds as superannuated have been furbished up for the occasion. The only formidable rival of the Metropolitan, the Third Avenue Company, controls the Boulevard and the Tenth Avenue horse cars. This company will also turn out all its rolling stock and make a lively bid for a share of the business.

From the moment the great parade starts for Riverside Drive until the last division of it has passed Seventy-second Street, the surface-road travel of New York on the west side will be cut in two. The Broadway cable cars will be blocked below Sixty-fifth Street. The running schedule of through cars will be practically abandoned for the day, and passengers will be obliged to do the best they can with a horsecar system improvised for the occasion. No passenger with sufficient patience and persistency in asking questions of the conductor need pay more than one fare, but it is a foregone conclusion that people who are inclined to take too much for granted and omit to demand the transfer tickets they are entitled to will find themselves in trouble.

When the Metropolitan Traction Company put down two tracks in One Hundred and Sixth Street some months ago without making connections with either the Columbus Avenue or the Amsterdam Avenue lines, people wondered what they were for. Connecting switches were recently put down and the company introduced yesterday a new transfer system through One Hundred and Sixth Street to Grant's Tomb. Passengers on the cable cars found horse cars awaiting them at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, which carried them across town to Amsterdam Avenue, thence to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

To-morrow it will run extra cars on Amsterdam Avenue and Columbus Avenue above Sixty-fifth Street to accommodate passengers up town, without regard to cars that come up from the lower portion of the city loaded with people anxious to get along on transfer tickets. Prompt service will be out of the question. There is only one rule; go early, hustle, and make the best of it.

The Third Avenue Company is making practically the same arrangements for its Boulevard and Tenth Avenue cars. A switch will be put down somewhere about Seventy-second Street, and cars will be run continuously from there to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street without regard to the usual down-town travel and transfer system across Forty-second Street. The West Side surface cars up town, under the present system, have been put to a severe test only once, and that was during the bicycle parade last Summer. It is a matter of record that at that time only a small proportion of passengers had sufficient room. Under the daily running schedule Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard horse cars take twenty-five minutes to run from the Sixty-fifth Street junction to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. It is safe to assume that it will take at least forty minutes to cover the distance on Tuesday.

Those desiring to reach the grand stands close to the tomb will find it best to ride through to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. That thoroughfare, from Amsterdam Avenue to the Riverside Drive, is in poor condition for pedestrians; but it is the best there is north of One Hundred and Tenth Street. One Hundred and Sixteenth Street is not in good condition. Besides, it will be thronged with people who prefer to take the West Side elevated roads and walk across town rather than take chances on the horse cars. One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets are mere mud-pits from Amsterdam Avenue westward.

North of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street there, will be very little chance of getting near the tomb. A railing has been built around the bluffs, that surround the Claremont horseshoe drive, and the footpath that it is intended to guard is sure to be thronged with people early in the day. There is a narrow, rickety flight of wooden stairs leading from Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the top of the bluffs, but it will be closed while the procession is passing the tomb.

ADMIRAL MEADE HAS A CHILL.

His Condition Last Night Was Not Favorable.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The condition of Real Admiral Richard W. Meade, retired, who has been ill here for several days, is not favorable to-night.

About ten days ago he was operated upon for appendicitis. Until to-day he seemed to improve. This afternoon he had a chill, which left him in a weakened condition. From this he rallied somewhat during the evening.

He is very weak, and takes only liquid nourishment, but if no new complications arise his physician believes he may recover.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SUNDAY WORK AT THE TOMB

Hundreds of Men Kept Busy Getting Ready for the Ceremonies To-Morrow.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE THRONGED

Visitors in the City Swell the Usual Sunday Crowd to More than a Quarter of a Million—Grand-Stand Seats Cheaper—Warships in the Hudson.

Hosts of visitors from out of town swelled the usual Sunday throng on Riverside Drive yesterday, until the broad avenue and all its tributary streets were literally blocked. It is certainly a conservative estimate to say that more than a quarter of a million sight seers made their way to Grant's tomb during the afternoon, awheel and afoot.

They witnessed a remarkable sight. The drive looked like an immense lumberyard all the way from Seventy-second Street to the tomb. Hundreds of carpenters swarmed over the great piles of new timber with hammer and saw getting the grand stands into shape. About 400 men were employed on the city stands alone. Contractors hustled them all they could because they have to pay them double rates for extra time. Contractor Brady said yesterday that some of his men were earning $8.50 a day.

Tired people in the crowd wanted to take possession of the partly finished stands during the day for a short rest, but the foremen ordered them away because they hindered the carpenters in their work. After dark when the crowd was gone the carpenters worked by gasoline and calcium lights. It will be necessary for them to work all to-day and part of to-night before the stands will be ready for the public. From Seventy-second Street to Ninetieth Street the grand stands are in a fair state of completion, and some of them are decorated with bunting. But from that point to the tomb most of the stands are not half finished, and no attempt has been made to hide their nakedness. The clug stands, particularly the Republican Club's, have been attractively adorned.

Plenty of Fifty-Cent Seats.

Men who went into the grand stand business as a matter of investment scarcely realized, until yesterday, what a tremendous number of people they have provided seating accommodations for. They began to find out when they tried to keep up the cost of seats at the exorbitant rates established last week. Prices took a decided tumble yesterday. Some of the speculators had barkers out who were so eager to sell that they solicited people in carriages. As scarcely any vehicle was able to get along faster than the horse drawing it could walk, there was ample opportunity for this.

Early in the day good seats were sold at $3 and $4, all along the drive. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon good seats were offered at $2 close to the city stands around the tomb. After that it was no use attempting to keep up prices lower down the drive. The man who could not get a good reserved seat for $1 did not take much trouble to look. People competent to judge expressed the opinion that there would be hundreds of seats going begging at 50 cents to-day and to-morrow on the stands erected by special permission from the Park Board, with this price as the outside limit.

There is no necessity for anybody to pay more than that price at these public stands. Speculators who charge more are liable to lose the deposit of 5 cents a square foot which they had to leave with the Park Department before securing a permit. It is only necessary to write to William Leary, Secretary of the Park Board, about it.

City Officials Look After Things.

All departments of the Municipal Administration were largely represented on the Riverside Drive yesterday. Mayor Strong, Park Commissioners McMillan and Cruger, Commissioner of Public Works Collis, Chief of Police Conlin, and Fire Chief Bonner remained there most of the afternoon. The latter and Superintendent of Buildings Constable were busy all day about the grand stands. There had been some criticism of the apparently insufficient foundations and supports of some of the stands, and Mr. Constable's men insisted on having them remedied. The Grant Day crowd will be too vast to take any chances with it, and the rear seats of some of the stands are pretty high in the air. Another thing insisted upon was that proprietors of stands should provide proper accommodations for women and children obliged to use them. The majority of people who purchase seats will be obliged to take possession of them quite early in the morning, and remain there all day. No thought, apparently, had been taken for refreshment accommodations. Superintendent Constable had important suggestions to make about this.

It is the necessity for doing more or less cooking under the grand stands that causes Chief Bonner a little uneasiness. The timber that has been used in the construction of the stands is quite dry, and if one of the stands should happen to catch fire the result could scarcely fail to be calamitous.

Rapid progress was made with the city stands yesterday, and Contractor Brady expressed no doubt that he would have them completed by to-night. The main stand, in front of the tomb, was practically completed yesterday afternoon, and decorators began to cover it with purple bunting. Few visitors were admitted to the new tomb during the day. Admirals Bunce and Gherardi and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger were among the privileged. Mayor Strong also took a friend to have a look at it. It was refreshing to get in there from the crowd, the heat, and the dust outside. The strong sunlight from the windows was softened by screens of violet gauze—a marked improvement in the general effect.

Floral Decorations.

When the carpenters get through with the seats immediately in front of the memorial, Fleischman, the florist, who has the contract for decorating it, will begin to arrange his flowers for the exercises to-morrow. He has been four months preparing for it, having sent to South America for a peculiar spinal leaf that can be obtained only there, and which will fit into the fluted columns at the entrance to the memorial. He expects to utilize these leaves half-way up each column, and to produce a novel and pretty effect. The base of each column will be entwined with laurel and victory leaves. The speakers will stand in a bower of tropical plants. One large vase will contain 400 American Beauty roses. The drapings throughout will be of royal purple silk.

The triumphal arch is not nearly finished yet, but sufficient progress was made with it yesterday to show that it is going to be an imposing and attractive feature of the decorations. Its utility as a bridge for pedestrians is open to question.

The throng was thickest all day in the horseshoe around the monument, where people could obtain the best view of the fleet. The refreshment tent back of the tomb was a strange sight. Women were busy paring vegetables and cooks labored over kettles of steaming meat, getting in readiness for the rush to-morrow. One table, occupying the entire length of the tent, was covered with slices of bread. A man who applied butter to the bread with a large paint brush was followed by another who put on the meat and did the trimming. They were kept at work nearly all day.

There was suggestion of trouble about the commissariat department to supply the city's guests yesterday. It was agreed that the lessee of the hotel back of the monument was to get $1 apiece for supplying refreshments to the guests and would charge what he saw fit to all of the general public armed with the passes necessary to get access to his place. But it was understood that the hotel and the tables on the lawn surrounding it were also to be at the disposal of the city's guests under this arrangement. Yesterday, when it developed that John C. Sheehan, Mayor Strong, and other privileged people had been able to reserve the best places in and around the hotel, there was some complaint to the Park Commissioners. It was reported that as much as $100 had been paid for reserving one table. The proprietor of the hotel did not care to discuss the matter except to say that it would be satisfactorily arranged.

Warships Sail Up the Hudson.

The presence of the white squadron added very much to the beauty of the scene around the monument yesterday. There were almost as many people looking at them from the paths and slopes leading to the river as there were on the drive above. Watermen had demands for more boats than they could supply. Hundreds of people rowed or were rowed around the vessels, which were getting in shipshape for the naval demonstration to-morrow. The warships in line already extend from Ninety-sixth Street to the Fort Lee ferry, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Dolphin, which is lying in wait for the President, being at the head of the line. The fleet pulled up anchor at Tompkinsville, S. I., about 9 o'clock in the morning, and steamed up to the Battery in an imposing procession. The flagship New York, with Admiral Bunce in command, took the lead. She was followed by the Indiana, Columbia, Maine, Texas, Raleigh, Puritan, Amphitrite, and Terror.

COURT HOUSE FOR TEN DOLLARS.

The Upper Sandusky Buildings Sold for that Amount.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, April 25.—The Court House of this county was sold at auction yesterday, and purchased for $10 by John Lavely, a farmer.

At the recent election the people voted in favor of a new Court House. The present one is fifty years old, and was erected from money derived from Government land sales. It cost $75,000, and contains 500,000 bricks. The purchase includes everything save gas fixtures and the cornerstone, which is said to contain, among other things, a bottle of fine whisky.

AT THE HOTELS.

J. A. Butler, Buffalo, is at the Netherland.

Arthur L. Shipman, Hartford, is at the Murray Hill.

Mark Hanna, Cleveland, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chicago, are at the Waldorf.

Judge R. C. Coxe and Judge W. J. Wallace, Washington, are at the Hoffman.

Capt. Guy Howard, United States Army, and Col. D. C. Dodge, Denver, are at the Buckingham.

Judge Rowland C. Kellogg, Elizabethtown, N. Y., and Addison Thomas, Newport, R. I., are at the Plaza.

T. E. Roeselle of Washington and Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of Albany and staff are at the Park Avenue.

Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, P. B. Palmer of Chicago, George F. Winslow, United States Navy; J. L. Flood of San Francisco, and J. N. Fiero of Albany are at the Windsor.

Gen. James R. Chamberlin of Rochester, Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, Gen. S. S. Graham of Rochester, Col. H. S. Rodman of Rochester, and Senator J. Jerome Hill of St. Louis are at the Manhattan.

J. A. Drake, Corning; William E. Almy, United States Army; Gov. John R. Tanner and staff, Illinois; Gov. Daniel H. Hastings and staff, Pennsylvania; Gen. Charles Warren Lippett, Rhode Island, and J. W. Glidden, Newcastle, are at the Holland.

Gov. Bushnell and staff, Ohio; Gov. Atkinson and staff, West Virginia; Attorney General J. M. Schofield, Washington; James M. E. Grady, Washington; Senator J. B. Foraker, Cincinnati; J. J. Reynolds, United States Navy, and Gen. N. B. Scott, West Virginia, are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. A. C. Washburn, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. S. Arbuthnot, dry goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Baer, S. & Brother, Wilmington, N. C.; S. Baer, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 621 Broadway.

Bronner Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. Bronner, clothing; Gilsey House.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lowell, Mass.; J. E. Burrows, notions and furnishing goods; C. S. Sanborn, upholstery goods, cloaks, and furs; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, lace curtains, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Chapman, J. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Smith, dress goods; R. Williams, silks; Hoffman House.

Clement & Allen, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Connell, William, & Co., Scranton, Penn.; W. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Hynes, laces and embroideries, 115 Worth Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. McDonald, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Suydam, carpets and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Evans & Verwayne, Evansville, Ind.; S. G. Evans, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, millinery; H. S. Penman, represents, 55 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. S. Rodgers, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank, A., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; I. Frank, tailors' trimmings; E. Frank, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Albert.

Fried, J. R., & Co., Macon, Ga.; J. R. Fried, dry goods and notions, 61 Wooster Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Galland Brothers & Kra

FELIX ADLER ON GEN. GRANT

A Eulogy Delivered Before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall.

DEEP FEELING WAS EVINCED

Characterized as the True Citizen Soldier—His Services to the American People—Charge that He Was Unsparing of Life Denied.

In honor of the approaching Grant Memorial exercises, Prof. Felix Adler's discourse before the Society for Ethical Culture, yesterday, in Carnegie Hall, was on "The Debt of the American People to Ulysses S. Grant." He briefly reviewed the history of the illustrious soldier's early life, and then spoke of the National importance of the honors that will be done tomorrow to the memory of a man who ranks among the first characters in American history.

"At such a time," said Prof. Adler, "it is but natural to expect that clouds of reverence will rise before the shrine of this illustrious hero and that the hand of eulogy shall trace a picture in which every element of greatness is magnified and every blemish suppressed and turned into the seeming opposite. At this time it is but meet that we ask ourselves, Who was this man? What is the nature of his services, and what is his title to fame everlasting?

"Such a retrospect has a value all its own. To those who can still remember the days when his name was on every lip and when the dramatic incidents of his life were fresh from the scene of their occurrence, a brief review of Grant's career will arouse impressive recollections which no one would care to see obliterated; but to the men and women of the rising generation, to those who must rely upon written history or upon rumor expanded into reality by narrators of various inclinations, it will be like the dry specimens in a herbanium compared to the sweet, freshly cut flowers. They fail to realize how great a struggle was necessary to keep us a united people. How different would have been the outcome had not certain great men come in the hour of need! It is an error to suppose that they must have come. They did not come to Rome or to Poland when they were needed. But they came to us where they might have failed us. It is around one of these saving personalities that our thoughts cluster at present. Let us consider, then, some of his leading qualities and some of the events that brought out these qualities.

"One characteristic trait of Gen. Grant was a negative trait, and that was the absence of a desire for military glory, the utter lack, in fact, of a free disposition toward a military profession. Here was a man destined to be the Commander in Chief of one of the greatest hosts on earth, who, when apprised of his appointment to a West Point cadetship, said point blank, 'I won't go.' It was only the iron will of his father that forced the boy of seventeen to leave his rural abode and his work on a farm, to take up the study of military tactics in an academy.

"Grant was never a great student. His greatest lessons were drawn from actual experience, but he never had a scholar's habit. He was one of those men who did not study history, but make it. Grant's dislike for academical training can best be emphasized by three rather amusing occurrences. While on his way to West Point he prayed that some accident might befall him on the steamboat or the railroad, which would temporarily incapacitate him for the physical examination. Then, when he was already a cadet, a bill was introduced in Congress abolishing the West Point Academy, and he expressed the hope that it would pass, and thus relieve him of the onerous duties and studies imposed upon him by the instructors. During the last two years of his cadetship he publicly expressed himself to the effect that one year in West Point seemed to him like five Ohio years.

"In all respects Grant was the true citizen-soldier, permeated with the true democratic love for peace and indisposition to war. His success in conducting warfare was mainly due to his possession of three qualities which are essential to success in every walk of life. He was possessed of restless vigor, of intreplity of spirit, which might better be named mental bravery, and of relentless tenacity. Locked up in that slight frame was an energy that pushed his hosts forward to success. His mental bravery was of the kind that overcame seeming impossibilities. Where other men would have stopped short, he went on, not foolhardily, but knowing that by determined effort he would ultimately succeed.

"An English critic once said that the means by which Grant achieved final victory was the possession of money and men and the unsparing use of both. This is, however, untrue, for it was merely his tenacity of purpose and the employment of resolute methods that carried the day."

The speaker then gave a graphic description of the several victories Grant achieved in his campaign against the Confederate armies, and endeavored to prove that wherever the Union forces outnumbered the Confederates the latter had the advantage of position and intrenchment. He also spoke of the signal services rendered by Grant during his Presidential terms, especially in settlement of the Alabama claims.

In conclusion he said: "Grant's was the sword of the law that cut the Gordian knot that slavery tied. It was he who brought about a state where human beings should not be held in involuntary servitude, and thus he laid the foundation for the power acquired by organized labor. He also finally determined that there should not be two powers on this part of the continent. Such were the ends attained by the self-sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of men led by Ulysses S. Grant."

At the conclusion of the address the entire audience stood up, while the choir sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

ABOUT NEIGHBORLY LOVE.

A Talk by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil at Temple Emanu-El.

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, lectured yesterday morning to his congregation about neighborly love. He quoted Lessing's famous saying, that we have those virtues in the least degree of which we speak the most. So also with the chief commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." "The fact cannot be denied," said he, "that it appears first in the old law book of Judaism; but Christians have contended that the word neighbor does not mean, in the mouth of Moses, simply fellow-man, but fellow-Jew; at least one of the same nation and faith.

"Why only my neighbor man? Why not my neighbor church?" Dr. Gottheil spoke in affectionate terms of his relations with the late Dr. Chapin and with the present pastor of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, Dr. Eaton, and he asked, "Why limit these relations to courtesies and wait, as we do often, to show our respect to our neighbors only when they are prescnted to view in their coffins?"

Dr. Gotthell here related an incident in which the boys' choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral sang for the benefit of the Louis Industrial School for Jewish Girls, and described them, in their purple cassocks and white surplices, as the nearest earthly approach to the heavenly host.

The rabbi expressed his sorrow that amid the war cries heard in the south of Europe that of religious hatred again overtopped all others. "What an illustration of 'loving our neighbors as ourselves'! The true God—who is He? He that satisfies human reason best, that stirs conscience most powerfully, that feeds the flame of love and pity most unceasingly."

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on Monroe Street, Hoboken, was laid yesterday afternoon. The Right Rev. Bishop Wigger conducted the ceremonies. Mayor Fagan, Recorder McDonough, Councilman McGovern, and other city officials were present. A parade of religious societies also marked the ceremonies.

Irish Volunteers at Mass.

The Irish Volunteers of this city to the number of 1,500 went to Long Island City yesterday to attend high mass at St. Mary's Church. Mayor Gleason met the volunteers at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and accompanied them to the church.

W. & J. Sloane.

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FOUR DAYS OF CONSECRATION.

Ceremonies in the Evangelical Church of the Redeemer.

Consecration ceremonies of the English Evangelical Church of the Redeemer, in Cumberland Street, near Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, were begun yesterday afternoon. The services were opened with a musical programme, rendered by a choir of forty voices, under the direction of Walter Haas, the organist and choirmaster. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, editor of The Lutheran, and the Rev. Dr. F. H. Kaehler of Buffalo, President of the Lutheran Conference. In the evening addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann and the Rev. J. A. W. Haas.

Services will also be held this evening, to-morrow, and Wednesday evenings. The church has been completely renovated, and has a new altar and organ. The pastor is the Rev. A. Steimle.

CANONICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Successful Candidates for Holy Orders in This Diocese.

The canonical examinations of candidates for holy orders in the Diocese of New York were held last week in the See House, at 29 Lafayette Place, in the presence of the Board of Examining Chaplains, composed of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Burgess, Archdeacon of Duchess; the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, Secretary of the Diocesan Convention, and the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, Bishop's Chaplain.

The following candidates were successful: Edward M. Parrott, Jr., W. B. Holcombe, B. A.; E. H. Treat, M. A.; T. J. Reese, B. A.; E. B. Stockton, and J. B. Sill, B. A. The honor examination was awarded to Mr. Parrott, who passed cum laude. He is a member of the senior class of the General Theological Seminary, and is attached to Grace Church. The successful candidates will be ordained within a short time.

TO WORSHIP IN A TENT.

Last Service in the Old North New York Methodist Church.

The last services in the old North New York Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Willis Avenue, which is to be torn down in order to make room for a more modern and commodious edifice, were held yesterday. The last sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Barton, yesterday morning, and in the evening there was a platform meeting, at which several of the old members spoke.

The morning service was largely attended. Dr. Barton chose for his text Isaiah, vi., 8: "I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me." The lesson to be drawn from this, the pastor said, was the value of being prepared and the willingness to undertake the work the congregation had before it. in erecting a new church and extending its usefulness.

The work of tearing down the old church will begin this morning, and during the Summer months the congregation will hold services in a large tent, erected in a vacant lot between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, near Brook Avenue. By Fall it is expected that the basement of the new church will be ready for occupancy. The new church, which is to cost $60,000, will have a frontage of 75 feet on Willis Avenue and 100 feet on One Hundred and Forty-first Street. It will be built of buff brick and Indiana limestone, in Gothic style, from plans prepared by Architect George W. Kramer.

St. George's Day Observed.

St. George's Day was celebrated at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh Street and Waverley Place, last evening. The church was decorated with English flags, and the altar was decked with flowers. The Rev. Dr. De Costa, pastor of the church, asked the congregation to join in asking for the blessing of God upon the sixtieth year's reign of Queen Victoria, and also that God might spare the Prince of Wales to as long a life as that of his mother, and that the next reign of the English Government might be as prosperous and successful as that under the present Queen. Following the prayer was a sermon and music. Some of the societies which attended were the St. George's, Order of the Sons of St. George, and Order of the Daughters of St. George.

Railroad Y. M. C. A. Branch.

D. A. Waterman, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, spoke at the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, at 4:15 o'clock, on "The Life of Daniel." In the evening, at 7:45 o'clock, a meeting for railroad men and their families was held. George A. Warburton presided. The speakers were railroad men from Albany, Troy, Springfield, and Long Island. Mrs. S. B. Anderson sang. James H. Dawson, George E. McNeille, and Henry Rhodes were the Committee of Arrangements.

Florence Night Mission.

The fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the Florence Night Mission, in Bleecker Street, near Broadway, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. George's Episcopal Church, in East Sixteenth Street, by a rescue meeting in aid of the work. Gen. Wager Swayne presided. Charles N. Crittenton, the founder of the mission, spoke in its behalf, and addresses were made by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, the General Superintendent of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, and Charles Morton.

The First Boys' Sunday Meeting.

The tenth anniversary of the first boys' Sunday night meetings, held in the Tompkins Square Lodging House, corner Avenue B and Eighth Street, was celebrated last evening. This lodging house was a gift to the Children's Aid Society from the late Mrs. R. L. Stuart. Among the visitors last evening were Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, Howard Wilson, Miss I. Albartus, and the Misses McKean.

Episcopal Church Election.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Milford, Penn.—Wardens—Alfred E. Lewis and Frederick Beadle; Vestrymen—Joseph J. Hart, Charles H. Wood, Edward Herbert Noyes, Emil Reviere, and William Thompson.

AID FOR STARVING INDIA

Dwight L. Moody Asked His Congregations for Contributions to Purchase Food.

BACK FROM HIS WESTERN TOUR

Based His Sermon on the Prophet Daniel Who Refused to Disobey the Law of His God.

Dwight L. Moody returned to Carnegie Hall yesterday after his trip to the West, and he preached in the afternoon and again at night to audiences that filled the hall. His subject on both occasions was "The Prophet Daniel." Mr. Sankey was there also, and his singing of "Eye Hath Not Seen" and "Dare to be a Daniel" showed that his vacation in the South had enriched and strengthened his voice. He said his wife's health had been restored by their visit to that region. J. H. Burke sang "The Homeland" and F. H. Jacobs "There Is Never a Day So Dreary." On the platform were Bishop Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. George C. Needham, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, and the Rev. F. R. Morse. Mr. Moody called for subscriptions of at least a dollar each to send to the sufferers from the famine in India.

"One dollar," he said, "will keep a person in India in food for three months. They are dying by the million. I have come from the West, and I have seen enormous cribs of corn which have been standing there for years. It has been so cheap that they could not afford to sell it. We live in a land flowing with milk and honey. India is having a hard time; we are not. No one here need come to want, unless by drinking whisky, and people who drink whisky, you know, cannot get enough to eat. Now, each of you can scrape up a dollar, even if you have to borrow it and pay it back during the week. I think it is much easier for us to give than for them to starve. Bow all your heads and pray for the suffering millions in India."

There was silent prayer in the audience for a few moments, and then the ushers took up the collection. The upper balcony choir sang "Jesus Is Calling," and the Rev. A. C. Dixon gave out the announcements for the week. He said that the Rev. John MacNeill of London would preach next Sunday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Evangelist Moody, as a prelude to his sermon, reported on the progress of his work in the West. He condemned the practice of spending the Sabbath day on wheels, and a reference he made to people "loading themselves down with Sunday newspapers" evoked a sharp, shrill "Amen!" from the occupant of a front seat. "Why don't you all say 'Amen!'?" said Mr. Moody, and in response dozens of voices shouted back the word. In the course of his sermon, Evangelist Moody said:

"There are very few men in the Bible that you can take from the cradle to the grave without finding some flaw recorded in their characters. But here was one, the Prophet Daniel, who, I think I can honestly say, was true to his God from early youth right on to old age. Take him as a captive in Babylon with Nebuchadnezzar. Daniel was tested there. I do not believe God will allow any of us to be long without a test. This man had a religion that could bear transportation. He was as true to God in Babylon as he had been in the palaces of Jerusalem. Some people want to do things like the majority around them. That was not the sort of Christianity Daniel had. He was the same in Babylon as in Jerusalem. He was going to serve God to-day and let the morrow take care of itself. A man that gives up his principle for money or for position, or sacrifices principle to get the favor with men, never can look a man square in the face. Nine-tenths of the battle is won if a man starts right.

"We want men like Daniel to go against popular opinion. If everybody does a thing and it is wrong, why, it is wrong—that's all. Adam Clark would not tell a lie to sell goods, and he was discharged. His father was proud of it, and the young man became one of the most useful men in the Methodist Church. The secret was that he started right. No man can stand for God who don't have enemies. If men have nothing to say against me or my religion, it is not worth while carrying it away. I read in the papers sometimes that such a man died and he never had an enemy. I pity the poor fellow. I have great admiration for the man who can stand when the test comes, and stand alone."

The entire congregation joined in the singing of "Dare to be a Daniel" at the conclusion of the sermon.

DR. FRANK GUNSAULUS'S SERMON.

Broadway Tabernacle Filled to Hear the Chicago Preacher.

The Broadway Tabernacle, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, was filled yesterday to its utmost capacity. The Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, the eminent Chicago clergyman, was the preacher. With him in the pulpit was the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody. Dr. Gunsaulus has for years been pastor of the Plymouth Church, Chicago, but recently accepted an invitation to occupy the pulpit at the Tabernacle yesterday.

He took his text from St. James: "And the plowman shall overtake the reaper." "The whole struggle of the last 2,700 years has plainly demonstrated to the people the truth of this prophesy," said Dr. Gunsaulus. "The plowman is steadily but surely overtaking the reaper. By the Divine direction of the Almighty, events are occurring constantly which advance the civilized world. 'Oh, God, show me Thy glory,' has been the constant cry of man and nations. Show us the way to do Thy bidding, that all things may work for Thy good end. The idea of the goodness of God is the glory of man. The entire universe is but an experiment. God has sown His seed here below, and from on high He is watching the growth. Is He pleased with the result? Let us so live that there shall be no question about it.

"We are about to celebrate the memory of a man who, by his valor and bravery during the late war, showed to us the truth of the text. The carrying out of the proclamation of emancipation was one of the grandest steps toward civilization, and has made the names of Grant and Lincoln more glorious than that of Caesar and mightier than Napoleon or Alexander. Go where you may, or do what you may, but the truth of this text will be ever before you."

CHICAGO, April 25.—Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus will leave Plymouth Church. He wants his labors lightened, and his retirement from the Michigan Avenue pulpit is in pursuance of his desire. He wired from New York that he was not a candidate for Broadway Tabernacle. "Whatever haphazard opinions may be," said P. D. Armour this evening, "it is certain that Dr. Gunsaulus will not leave Chicago. He will, however, drop Plymouth Church. Dr. Gunsaulus will still maintain his connection with Armour Institute. He will have an audience room down town on Sundays, but where it will be has not yet been determined upon."

CRITICISM OF UNIVERSALISM.

What the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst Has to Say of It.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on the things which men must do to obtain salvation. "Do you not think there is something good in everybody?" he said, "is a question that is frequently put in accordance with the current disposition of the times to tone down the rough spots and prevent the disgrace of people by keeping their deformities from coming to the front.

"This is a disposition of the times fostered by the general desire of most to become Universalists, and the impulse governing it is one to make holiness and sin as nearly alike as possible. Universalism is the child of modern lackadaisicalism, propagated by men unable to differentiate between what is good and evil. It is the tendency which is responsible for much that is undesirable in the world. The devil could not have been so perfect a devil had he not first been an angel. What will save us, if we are saved, will be the fact that we have value and that we are worth saving."

CASTORIA.

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THE YOUNG MADE BEAUTIFUL. All wrinkles and facial blemishes permanently removed. Have you liver spots? Do you suffer from dyspepsia? And is your skin discolored from its effects? Professional services, delightful offices. Consultation free. Call or send 10c. for facial cream.
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DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

The Rev. Walter Elliott Says His Worship Is Not Idolatry.

The Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., preached at high mass in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday morning on "The Divinity of Christ." In his sermon he said:

"The most detestable of all vices and the most hateful of all errors is idolatry. It was the immediate and final purpose of God, in sending Christ, to abolish idolatry. Is it conceivable that the result has been a mere change of form in the worship of false gods?

"If God ever had a loving and mighty work to do for true religion, it was through Christ. It cannot be that the result is only another form of idolatry, but more stubborn, more obstinate, more alluring, and more hopeless than any other.

"There is in every man a nobler element, and when that element is transmuted to religion it craves God. God is the author of that craving, and it has pleased Him to gratify it with the actual participation in the Deity. This is done by union with Christ, who, being both God and man, is able to give us a personal union with the Deity through belief in Him and love of Him."

MR. NEWTON ON HEALING.

A Power of Energy in the Laying on of Hands.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton delivered the sermon in All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. He spoke on the work of healing sickness as a part of the discipleship of Jesus Christ. With Christ, he said, coequal with his work of instruction and inspiration, was his work of healing, and the records, he declared, show that the Master laid His charge upon His Disciples to do as He had done. It was a commentary on the favorite doctrine of the Episcopal Church that it preserves the outward form of the laying on of hands in the ordination of her clergy, but no longer cherishes even the suspicion of a belief in the original power Christ imparted when he laid His hands on men and healed them.

"I think," said the speaker, "the trend of thought points to the conclusion that there is in man's organism a power of energy which can exercise healing influence, and Christ made it clear that the prime condition which He laid down the exercise of faith, and this faith was first of all a faith in Himself, the Healer.

"Just as our medical science has erred by constantly occupying the minds of men with the thought of physical disorder and material symptoms, so the spiritual practitioner has erred by preoccupying the soul with the thought of moral disorders, and of spiritual symptoms. We must return to the method of Jesus, to heal the body we must reoccupy the mind with the thought of health; to heal the soul we must reoccupy the spirit with the thought of goodness. How are we to achieve this? The answer opens into a philosophy, a theology, and a religion."

NEW JERSEY FOREST AFIRE.

Thousands of Acres in Woodland Township Burned Over—People Fighting to Save Their Homes.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 25.—The most extensive forest fires ever known in this section are burning in Woodland Township. Several thousand acres of pine forest have been swept over, and the fire is burning as fiercely as ever. The losses will be heavy.

It is thought the fire was started by tramps. It began yesterday afternoon and raged all night. To-day it was fanned by a stiff wind, which is increasing in violence, but which gives promise of rain to come.

All last night men fought the flames, but with little success. To-day the situation became critical, and, despite the need of rest, the men had to continue work. The women joined them in the fight. Sand barricades were thrown up, but the fire seemed to leap them and continue on its course.

This afternoon it became a fight for the homes of the people in the township, and a number of houses had to be abandoned because of the danger in which they stood from the flames burning around them.

The front of the fire is several miles in extent.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BEVERLY, Mass., April 25.—The body of Walter C. Abbott of Salem was found in the river here to-day. It is supposed Abbott committed suicide. He was insane.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25.—The dredge Pacific was in collision to-day with the steamer Pennland, off Cherry Island flats. The damage to the dredge amounts to about $5,000. It is said that her owners, Brandard Brothers of New York, will file a libel against the Pennland to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—The Rev. Dr. Lawrence M. Colfelt, who for ten years was pastor of the Presbyterian Church and afterward of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, and who resigned because he was not fully in sympathy with Presbyterian belief, has received a call to a Congregational Church in Cambridge, Mass.

The Mexican Budget.

MEXICO, April 25.—The Budget Committee of Congress reports an estimated revenue for the fiscal year beginning July 1 at $50,425,900, and disbursements some $15,000 less. The committee does not recommend any increase in appropriations for the payment of the gold interest abroad, it being believed that before the next session of Congress silver will have risen again.

FAREWELL TO A CHURCH

The Last Services Held in the Old Church of the Divine Paternity.

EULOGY OF HORACE GREELEY.

History of the Church Recalled by the Rev. Dr. Eaton—Charles A. Dana on the Life of the Tribune's Founder—Speeches by Dr. Gottheil and Others.

The farewell services in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, were held yesterday. The exercises included a historical address by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, in the morning. In the evening addresses were made by Charles A. Dana, on the "Life and Character of Horace Greeley"; by the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, the venerable Dean of Tufts College; by the Rev. Gustav Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, and the Rev. Drs. J. Smith Dodge, James M. Pullman, and J. Coleman Adams. The platform was profusely decorated with palms and lilies, and an elaborate musical programme was rendered at each service.

In the morning discourse Dr. Eaton first spoke of the spiritual needs of a true church, of the work it should perform, and then recalled in detail the works which had left "their benediction to hallow these walls on this significant, sad, but hopeful day."

In the evening the pastor first introduced Dr. Sawyer. Dr. Sawyer said that when he began his ministerial labors in New York, a little less than seventy years ago, the population of the city was about 200,000, and was mostly below Fourteenth Street. There were hundreds of vacant lots even in that part of the city in those days, he said. He told the history of the Church of the Divine Paternity, which became famous under Dr. Chapin.

Mr. Dana was next introduced. "Horace Greeley was in many respects the most remarkabel man that America has produced," he said. "He had genius for discussing and shaping public affairs. He was a natural debater. He studied with increasing interest all questions of life. His chief characteristics were a powerful mind, earnestness, unflinching courage, sincerity, and conscience.

"While he was a great and original writer, he did not found a new school of journalism or literature. He is admired, but is not copied. It is remarkable that a man of such force, who exerted such an influence, who filled so vast a place, is remembered only on such occasions as this."

Rabbi Gottheil made an earnest plea for a more neighborly feeling among churches as well as individuals. He once asked Dr. Chapin what was the difference between Temple Emanu-El and the Church of the Divine Paternity. "Only Fifth Avenue!" was the answer.

Dr. Smith said that Dr. Eaton had more than fulfilled expectations in carrying on successfully the great church enterprise that had been so far developed by Dr. Chapin.

Dr. Pullman made a profound impression by his reference to Greeley and Grant. He said that President Grant's presence at the funeral of his dead rival was a great tribute. The successful warrior recognized that the man who was then still in death had been potent in creating the sentiment which enabled the armies of the North to maintain a united country.

"Without the work of such men as Greeley Gen. Grant could not have won his victories," said he, "and this I say without detracting in the least from the genius of the great soldier whom we are preparing to honor on Tuesday next."

DEBOE LACKS FOUR VOTES.

There Is No Election of Senator in Kentucky, Though the Caucus Nominee May Yet Win.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 25.—More interest than ever was manifested in the Legislature by the public yesterday in consequence of the possibility of a Senator being elected. The temper of the Legislature was tested by ballot, showing 66 for Deboe out of 69 present, exclusive of the gold and silver Democrats, none of whom arrived at roll call. Deboe really received 67 votes, but one was from a paired Republican and could not be counted. Lieberth of Newport refused to vote for a quorum or for Senator. He is not considered permanently hostile to Deboe, who, it is believed, will be elected next Wednesday.

The roll call showed 68 present, and 70 are required for a quorum. A call for the absentees was demanded and the Deboe men crowded about Liney and Lieberth in an endeavor to get them to answer. Liney answered, but Lieberth left the room.

Senator Bronston (Dem.) moved an adjournment, but President Worthington overruled him and said that a ballot must be taken. The vote left Deboe four short of election.

There was a scene of the wildest excitement when it finally became known that Deboe had been knifed, and the galleries and even the members of the Legislature lost their dignity for a moment. An adjournment was moved and carried, but there was the deepest feeling manifest on all sides.

In the corridor Gov. Bradley found Mr. Lieberth, whom he implored to vote for Deboe, the caucus nominee. Mr. Lieberth, however, refused to do so.

After the joint session, Senator Liney, who voted to make a quorum, but who claimed he was paired with Senator Martin, said that he honestly believed that Deboe would be elected Wednesday.

EXTENT OF MOSBY'S INJURY.

One of His Eyes Had to Be Removed as a Result of the Accident—A Wound on the Head.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25.—Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate ranger chief, who was badly hurt in a runaway accident at Charlottesville Friday, will probably recover. His injuries are less alarming than was supposed. It was thought that his injuries would prove fatal, but his physicians said Saturday that Col. Mosby would recover.

His eye was so badly injured that it had to be removed. There is a wound on the head which at first seemed to be a serious fracture, but it is not dangerous.

The wounded man is in the infirmary of the University, where he is receiving every attention. His daughter and family physician from Washington are with him.

ALL MAY BE DISAPPOINTED.

Chicago's Three Candidates for Commissioner to Paris in 1900.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Chicago has three candidates for the Post Office Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900. These are: Ferdinand Peck, first in the field, but not particularly anxious about it; George R. Davis, second to apply, formerly Director General of the World's Fair in Chicago, and Alexander H. Revell, latest of the applicants, willing to be Collector of the Port of Chicago as a second choice.

Mr. Ryan of Ohio will get the job, unless all signs fail. Mr. Ryan was one of the four men who took up Major McKinley after he was beaten in his Congressional district in 1892 and brought him out for Governor of Ohio.

Horrid Torture.

This is often felt in every joint and muscle of the body by turns, by people, who, experiencing the earliest twinges of rheumatism, neglect to arrest the malady, as they may easily do, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a professionally authenticated remedy for the agonizing complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unchecked often lasts a lifetime, or abruptly terminates it when the malady attacks the heart. The Bitters also remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia, and liver complaint.

THE GREEK EASTER DAY.

The Orthodox Church Observed It with Imposing Services—Multitude of Waving Candles.

Easter, according to the calendar of the Greek Orthodox Church, was celebrated yesterday, and the day was ushered in with special impressive Easter services that began before midnight on Saturday.

The Greek Orthodox Church, in Fifty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was crowded with worshippers before 11 o'clock. At that hour the Archimandrite, Agathodorus A. Papageorgopoulos, arrayed in gorgeous vestments, richly ornamented with sacred symbols in gold, appeared. Wax tapers, about two feet in length, were distributed among the congregation, and then the priest, lighting his own taper from the sacred lamp that hung over the altar, called out to the congregation "Thefte larete foss," (come and look at the light,) and he added "From the light that never sets."

There was a general movement forward among the worshippers. The foremost lighted their tapers from the priest's taper, and in turn gave light to those who stood behind, and soon the interior of the church was a blaze of light. Then followed prayers, Consul General Botassi assisting in the services as a deacon.

When the hour of midnight arrived the priest sang out "Christos anesti!" (Christ is risen!) Deacons, choir, and the congregation caught up the joyful strain, making the sign of the cross with their tapers. There were more chants and waving of tapers, the raising aloft of a sacred picture representing the risen Christ, and the services were ended.

Two assistants then brought out a large basket heaped up with red Easter eggs. Every one present was given an egg by the priest as a souvenir.

A PATENT LEATHER COMBINE.

Arrangements in Progress to Organize a Syndicate to Control the Entire Business.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—There is in process of formation here a syndicate which expects to control the patent and enameled leather business of the country. This city manufactures practically all of these kinds of leather made in the United States. Outside of Newark there are three concerns in the business. There are perhaps thirty to thirty-five firms in this city engaged either in the manufacture of the leather or directly connected with it. Ten or twelve firms control two-thirds of the output and four or five of the firms make at least one-half of the leather used in the country.

The valuation of plants in this city is something like $3,000,000. For several years competition has been very keen. As a result several of the firms have not been able to operate continuously. It is now proposed to organize the Standard Patent and Enameled Company. The capital stock is not to exceed five times the total value of the combine's real estate, plant, and stock on hand. It is expected that the capitalization will be for $12,000,000 or $15,000,000. Fifty per cent. of the capital stock is to be preferred and one-half common. The preferred is to draw 8 per cent. dividend before anything is paid on the common stock.

All the property, plant, and stock of the existing manufacturers is to be conveyed to the new company. In the case of corporations now existing the stock is to be transferred to the new company. Payment is to be made by giving in exchange twice the amount of the valuation of the property or of the stock in preferred stock of the new company, and also twice the amount of the same valuations in common stock. The remaining one-fifth of the total issue of stock of the new company is to be held by the company or be otherwise disposed of.

The valuations at which the existing concerns are to be taken are to be fixed by appraisers. The real estate is to be valued by Arthur Devine, E. E. Bond, and A. L. Cross. The buildings by Abram H. Vreeland, George S. Clark, and Francis A. Dey. All appeals from appraisements are to be settled by Samuel C. Howell, John Reilly, and Charles H. Harrison. The last-named three are also to appraise the stock, machinery, fixtures, and all other property other than realty and buildings. Messrs. Howell, Reilly, and Harrison are three of the leading manufacturers of patent leather. In the appraisement of their property the one whose property is being appraised is to drop out for the time being, and allow the other two to do the work.

The plan of organization will not go into operation until the owners of plants representing at least two-thirds of the output of the product in this city shall assent to it. To Messrs. Howell, Reilly, and Harrison is left the question of determining when the consents are given. The owners of plants required are not to engage in business rivalry to the new concern, either in the United States or British America, for ten years.

The combination is being managed by Walter W. Bostwick of New York. There is some opposition to the plan in this city, but it is understood to be supported by Samuel C. Howell, John Reilly, Blanchard Brothers & Lane, S. Halsey & Sons, and the American Patent Leather Company. Charles H. Harrison represents the latter company. The firms named are among the largest in the business. It is therefore expected that the combination will be effected before long.

A GREAT FLOOD IN IOWA.

Several Houses Carried Down Stream by the Raging Waters, and Railroad Tracks Submerged.

OTTUMWA, Ia., April 25.—The river broke over the levees last night and flooded the bottoms, carrying several houses down stream. To-day, in some places, the water is above the first story. One Burlington main line track is impassable and hundreds of men are at work attempting to prevent damage to the other line.

The situation is critical, and it is not believed that the Burlington will keep the main line open. The Wabash and Milwaukee tracks are gone here for a distance of 200 feet, and both roads are tied up. The Rock Island has miles of track under water. No attempt is being made to run trains. The river is rising slowly to-night.

LOUISIANA LEVEES TAXED.

A Rainy and Threatening Sabbath in the Lower Delta.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25.—This has been a rainy and threatening Sabbath in the lower Delta country, and the Louisiana levees are being taxed to their utmost. At Natchez, the river gauge shows a rise during the last twenty-four hours of one-tenth of a foot. Showers have prevailed in this section all day, and to-night a steady downpour is reported. The levees are soft and mushy, and with a continued precipitation it is feared that the embankment will give way.

A telegram from Clayton, La., received to-night, states that the Tensas River has risen over one foot since last night, and the swift stream is full of heavy drifts. The backwater from the Biggs crevasse is showing itself near Vidall, and it will inundate many acres of rich land in that section.

At Greenville the river fell two-tenths of a foot in twenty-four hours. Light showers prevailed all day, and the weather to-night is warm and unsettled.

Policeman Guarded the Church Door.

The feeling between the two factions in the congregation of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at South Fourth and Roebling Streets, Williamsburg, continues as bitter as it was at the beginning of the trouble, which has disrupted the old church society. When the members assembled at the church for the morning services yesterday they found the church locked and a policeman on guard to prevent entry. Admission was denied to the Rev. John S. Robinson of Paterson, N. J., who was appointed by the conference of the church societies to take charge of the church, and he was informed that the doors will not be opened until the courts decide which of the warring factions is entitled to control its councils.

Naval School in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 25.—President Diaz has issued a decree establishing a naval school at Vera Cruz, to be opened in July. Youths desiring to enter the navy or adopt careers as pilots or marine engineers will be admitted.

STYLISH CLOTHING.

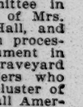
Our customers demand it.
We meet their requirements

Spring Suits $10 to $30.
Top Coats $10 to $28.
Bicycle Suits $5 to $18.
Fancy Vests $1 to $7.

Store closed Tuesday.
Open this evening until 10.

George G. Benjamin, Clothing & Furnishings, Broadway, cor. 26th St.

RED VEINS are cured by J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. All facial blemishes removed. Consultation free. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



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DECORATE HEROES' GRAVES

Daughters of the American Revolution Inaugurate a Beautiful Practice.

UNIQUE SCENE IN OLD TRINITY

Flowers and National Emblems Placed on the Tombs of Those Who Died for Freedom's Cause.

A beautiful ceremony, which it is h

AT WANAMAKER'S

This Store will be closed all day to-morrow out of respect to the memory of General Ulysses S. Grant.

ADVERTISING INFLUENCE

Everybody is influenced by advertising—perhaps unconsciously. It may be that you have been fooled by advertising and therefore vow eternal enmity to advertising and advertisers.

But your prejudice will vanish by the influence of honest advertising. The power of truth is every day illustrated by the successes of square dealing and able advertisers.

Woe betide stock manager or Store news editor that allows a fraction of fiction to appear over our signature.

Prices on a lot of rich things are down grade to-day. Veritable coasters, gravity trains. Most of them must be caught or lost to-day. Others will come, perhaps, but not these. The newspapers give the signal, but you must turn the switch if you want to land the trophies at your station.

EXHIBITIONS

Visitors to the city are cordially invited to visit the Store and see the following exhibitions:

Ancient Tapestries and Antique Ecclesiastical Vestments. Second floor.

Fritel's Conquerors and other high-class modern paintings. Second floor.

Navajo Indian Rugs and Curios. They are for sale. Third floor.

Golden Salon for Paris Millinery. Second floor.

Oriental Room. Third floor.

Illustrative Furnishing. Apartment, Fourth floor.

PARASOLS Exquisite for coach top or Victoria, for canoe or row boat—beautiful contrivances of white grenadine, white India silk, white brocaded taffeta with delicate touches of

color in flowers, formed about natural sticks that are decorated with white silk cords and tassels. Look! They'll nail your fancy, and the price, only $2.50, will clinch it.

Broadway.

COTTON DRESS GOODS A catalogue would be as long as this column.

A view of the stuffs reveals a picture of a gay parterre.

A study of prices is a lesson in thrift.

A resulting purchase is applied economy. See!

Sateen striped printed Pique, 10c.
Dimity Prints in late fashions, 12 1-2c.
Printed striped Organdies, 12 1-2c.

Some were lately double, some one-half more.

WOOL DRESS GOODS The leading stock of the Dress Goods world. Big trade movements in Dress Stuffs follow each other rapidly here.

BLACK FIGURED ETAMINE

To-day a big lot of these popular weaves go on sale

AT 50c A YARD.

Same quality and patterns have been recently $1.25 and fairly priced, too. The maker's fame is worldwide. Policy prevents naming him here—but his trade-mark is on the goods. We saved over fifty per cent. in buying, and now sell on same conditions.

CREPE BRILLIANTS

The third repeat order just received. These shimmering, silky stuffs are so popular that they barely touch our counters on their journey from looms to wearers. Twenty-two color combinations in this lot. $1 and $1.25.

CHECK SUITINGS

Fashion makers early decided upon small check designs for wool Suitings for late Spring and Summer gowns. We caught the cue and placed large orders with the best makers. A big variety of these popular patterns now here. Just a glimpse of the list—

Shepherd Checks, 40c, 50c, 75c.
Fancy check Suitings, 24 styles, 75c.
Novelty star fish check Suitings, 75c; reduced from $1.
Broken plaids, forming checks, brown, navy blue and black with white, 85c.
Broken check Suiting, 75c; from $1.
Small check Suitings, with Parisian colorings introduced in the weave, $1.
Fancy check Etamines, 6 styles, $1.
Fancy Checks in combinations of green, navy blue, black and brown with white, $1.

CHINA CLOSETS Some satisfaction in selecting Furniture from a big stock—there's economy in it, too. Big gathering lessens prices. Take China Closets—over eighty-five shown here. Oak and Mahogany. Newest shapes. $10 to $245.

One pattern here at $15 that is unusually attractive. Would be cheap at $22.50. Made of oak, highly polished, round ends, three shelves. Size, 3 ft., 10 in. wide, 5 ft., 2 in. high, 15 in. deep. Just a hint at prices—

Oak, carved top and front, 27 in. wide, 5 ft. high, 15 in. deep, $10.
Oak, bent glass front, carved top, highly polished finish, 32 in. wide, 5 ft. 6 in. high, 15 in. deep, $16.
Oak, round ends, 3 ft. 4 in. wide, 5 ft. high, fancy French bevel mirror, top 16x6 in., $20.
Oak, round ends, carved front, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, 5 ft. 6 in. high, $24.
Oak, round ends and front, highly polished finish, 3 ft. 8 in. wide, 6 ft. high, $30.
Oak, glass shelves and back, fancy rope column front, 30 in. wide, 5 ft. high, $36.
Oak, round ends, carved claw feet, carved top and front, 4 ft. wide, 6 ft. high, $40.

Fourth floor.

CHINA TOILET WARE Eleven sets, just one of a sort, and because only one each they go down one-half. They represent our best styles of elegant flower, panel and scenic decorations. Nothing wrong with them. Not old stock that is in the way. Just a deliberate scalping of prices on new and handsomely decorated Toilet Sets. You're not interested in reasons but *must* be in the bargains.

15 Toilet Sets, 12 pieces each, including slop jar, fancy embossed shape, hand-painted, flower decorations and heavily gilt.
$6.00, reduced from $10.50
$7.50, reduced from $12.00
$11.00, reduced from $18.00

45 Toilet Sets, 12 pieces each, including slop jar, hand painted, heavily gilt.
$6.50, reduced from $9.75
$7.00, reduced from $10.50
$7.75, reduced from $11.75
$8.00, reduced from $12.00
$9.50, reduced from $14.00
$12.00, reduced from $18.00
$13.00, reduced from $20.00

Underglaze printed Toilet Sets, 11 pieces each, including jar. Blue and gray.
$2.50, reduced from $3.50

These Sets were remarkably cheap at $3.50. Large sizes, handsome shapes and decorations.

Other lots go down a third.

Basement.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY Tell it not in Gath where the wholesalers dwell. The fine, superfine, fast black gloria dye, cotton Stockings that will be sold to-day and Wednesday, should they last, at 25c. Cheapest yet 3 pairs for a dollar. If enough intelligent women read this in the morning no Stockings will remain in the evening.

MEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR Every size of every kind for every man. That's our theory. Test the stock by either of the following or by any other test you choose.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1 each—English brown lisle thread Shirts and Drawers, light weight.
At $2 each—English wool Shirts and Drawers, medium weight.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c—White Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests, light weight, soft and elastic.
At 50c—Ribbed silk mixed Vests, assorted colors, silk crocheting at neck and arms.
At $1—Pure silk ribbed Vests, silk trimming at neck and arms. Assorted colors.
At $1.50—Fine Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests, deep crocheting at neck and arms.

WOMEN'S SILK KNIT UNDERWEAR We own some lots of the prettiest and daintiest—all pure silk, pink, white, lavender and blue. Fronts and sleeves beautifully crocheted by hand. Not one ever left us for less than FIVE DOLLARS, but to-day we'll let them all go for $2.50 each. And there's no earthly reason for a reduction except just a whim we have for bargain making.

Another whim of the same sort. Other lots of Knit Under Vest of silk and cotton mixed, blue, lavender, white, black, pink, that have always been *seventy-five* cents. But they, too, go for half—38c. This will not repeat itself.

Broadway, South of Centre.

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS Bargains. We bought them at a saving of about a third. So may you. Maker thought them fine enough to use as samples—so they are. The best of their kind. Pure Linen, of course.

25c Handkerchiefs, 15c
50c Handkerchiefs, 35c
75c Handkerchiefs, 50c

Possibly two hundred styles in the lot. Scalloped and embroidered.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS Lots opened late on Saturday reach the tables this morning. Our price wizard is putting in daily work. Shirt Waists and Shirt Waists, 50c to $1, and the retail values until Saturday, 75c to $3.

And all this while Shirt Waists are popular. Popularity and economy—beautiful twins of modern retailing.

Poetry in advertising—fact in Shirt Waists.

Our Shirt Waists vary from 50c to $16. No restlessness, no incompleteness in this Shirt Waist stock. There is "go" in it all.

SHIRT WAISTS

At 50c—Of lawns and dimities, neat patterns, detachable collars; 75c values.
At 75c—Of lawns, percales and dimities, detachable collars; some white, others of the waist materials; values up to $1.25.
At $1—Of fine percales, organdies, dimities and lawns, solid colors; trimmed with fancy braid; detachable collars, some white, others of waist materials; mostly $2 values.

Second floor, Ninth street.

REMNANTS SILK It's a long while since we invited you to a remnant occasion. To-day

One Thousand

remnants of Dress Silks. New goods. In Dress Silks the post of honor is the remnant pile. The best, the cheapest, are quickest remnants. Lengths vary from one to eight yds. Prices are just half.

The following detail tells part:

30 lengths black Satin Brocades.
45 lengths black Gros Grain Brocades.
50 lengths black Satin Duchesse, Lux and Gros Grain.
75 lengths black and colored Silk-and-Wool Moire Velours.
100 lengths Novelty Taffetas.
40 lengths check and plaid Silks.
80 lengths changeable Taffetas.
170 lengths printed Foulards and China Silks.
140 lengths Wash Habutai Silks.
55 lengths Evening Brocades and fancy stripes.
60 lengths white Satin Duchesse and Taffetas.
100 lengths colored Japanese Silks.
50 lengths black and colored Grenadines.

The Rotunda.

CANDY Candy Store knows no season. Easter over, it's now ready for Grant Day. For the next few days the sixty-cent Mixed Candies—none better at any price—will be packed in fancy boxes, decorated with "Old Glory" and a tri-colored ribbon bow.

Mixed Chocolates, all flavors, chocolate covered Marshmallows and Nougats, at TWENTY CENTS a pound—regularly 30c.

Boxes covered with silk flags at 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Foreign Official Visitors.

Chancellor of the Belgian Consulate Roemaet was at the French Line pier when the steamship La Gascogne, from Havre, arrived yesterday, to welcome five representatives of the Belgian Government, who are going, by way of Chicago and Vancouver, to China and Japan. It was said that they were sent on a commercial mission. They are A. Dufourny, A. Dutremez, Maurice d'Orival, A. Wallin, and Lucien Jaussen.

There was also on La Gascogne Antoine Stiker, a Post Office official of Switzerland, en route to Washington, to attend the Postal Congress.

The T. F. Oakes Renamed.

The American ship T. F. Oakes, whose experiences on a 239-day voyage from Hongkong, during which six of her crew died, brought her into unpleasant notoriety, is to have her name changed to New York. Capt. Reed, her late master, who has been on trial on charges preferred by the sailors who survived the scurvy on her long voyage, will give place to Capt. Peabody. Capt. Peabody is a popular shipmaster, and a man of some literary attainments, as was attested by an entertaining account he wrote about a year ago of snakes and sea serpents encountered off the coast of Borneo. He was then Captain of the American ship Tam o' Shanter.

Hungry Man Robbed a Poorbox.

George E. Foster of 21 Chrystie Street, the ex-convict, who was caught robbing the poorbox in St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth Street, Saturday morning, was held for trial in the Essex Market Court yesterday. He said he had been out of jail only one month and was starving.

OUR FINANCIAL TROUBLES

Maurice L. Muhleman Thinks They Come from a Lack of Small Banks.

GEORGE M. COFFIN'S THEORY

The Deputy Controller of the Currency Does Not Accept the Views of the Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, recently published a paper on "The Source of Our Financial Discontent," in which he stated that "the unequal distribution of capital and of money, and the consequent gross inequality in interest rates, is the chief cause of the inability to carry on the important business of agriculture profitably."

The remedy for this disease he would prescribe is "increased credit facilities, both for long term loans upon mortgages and short term credits upon crops, and a better distribution of the circulation which we have."

As instruments for carrying this remedy into effect he is in favor of the proposed amendment of the National Bank act to provide for banks with less than $50,000 capital in small places, and of engrafting the feature of branch banking, similar to that of Scotland, on our National system.

Mr. George M. Coffin, Deputy Controller of the Currency, disagrees with Mr. Muhleman in his views as to the unequal distribution of capital. With reference to Mr. Muhleman's paper he says:

"I think he has mistaken an effect for a cause or several causes which have produced this effect, and the remedy he proposes instead of curing this effect would only intensify it.

"To illustrate what I mean I admit that the banking power or capital for each man, woman, and child is smallest in what are known as the distinctively cotton-growing States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The complaint from these States is that prices of cotton are so low that they leave no profit, or a very small profit, on the cost of production. Now suppose that at planting time this season unlimited "credit facilities or money" should have been furnished every cotton farmer in these States willing to borrow, either upon farm mortgages or crop liens, what would be the result? Only an enormously increased crop of cotton without an increased demand, and ruinously lower prices for every producer. The lenders of this credit money would have the same experience as those capitalists who immediately after the civil war invested their money in cotton planting at the South. Prices which were very high in 1866 shrunk rapidly under increasing production, until the general crash of 1873 found these investors with money gone and in its place titles to or mortgages on idle farm lands with little or no value.

"If the lamp of experience is the best to guide our feet, and this was the result a few years ago in the cotton section, then unlimited credit facilities would be a curse, not a cure, for the people of that section.

The Real Causes of the Trouble.

"But let us look for the causes which have really produced this effect of unequal distribution of capital and money, and when found the remedy for the effect must be in the removal of these causes if possible and in nothing else. I am satisfied that the chief causes which govern the per capita distribution of capital in any locality or section are these:

"1. The character of the population.
"2. The density of the population.
"3. The diversity of industry.
"4. The natural advantages of soil and climate.

"These factors are so interwoven and interdependent on each other that it is difficult to assign to each its proper proportionate weight in the effects produced by their joint action.

"The axiom I would deduce is that, given an intelligent, active American community (all white) living in a locality with a fruitful soil and healthful climate, cheap water or steam power, good ocean and rail transportation facilities, with density of population, and the result will be the greatest banking power, or greatest accumulation of banking capital, surplus, profits, and individual deposits, upon which items are based the percentages of the Controller's report for 1896, which Mr. Muhleman uses in his article. And inversely where any or all of these factors are deficient the result will be the least banking power.

"This proposition, I think, is quite clearly demonstrated in the following table, showing for each State and Territory in the United States:

"1. Banking power per capita as shown by figures in Controller's 1896 report.
"2. Average population to each square mile of area.
"3. Percentage of negro population to total population, where this percentage is of any importance.

"In this table I have grouped the various States and Territories according to the chief industries of their people, viz.: 1, manufactures; 2, manufactures and agriculture; 3, agriculture; 4, mining and agriculture, as closely as this may be done, where these industries are so intermixed as in the United States.

State or Territory.	Banking Power Per Capita.	Average Population Per Square Mile.	Percentage of Negro Population.
Manufactures—			
Rhode Island	$371.62	312.0	...
Massachusetts	341.44	312.0	...
Connecticut	232.25	167.0	...
New Hampshire	215.08	42.0	...
Vermont	157.66	35.0	...
Maine	143.29	20.0	...
New York	299.15	136.0	...
New Jersey	88.48	223.0	...
Pennsylvania	111.81	133.0	...
Manufactures and Agriculture.			
Ohio	64.21	97.0	...
Indiana	35.89	84.0	...
Illinois	71.55	76.0	...
Michigan	58.33	40.0	...
Wisconsin	47.44	35.0	...
Minnesota	60.57	21.0	...
Iowa	58.59	37.0	...
Missouri	58.56	43.0	...
Maryland	103.96	92.0	.22
Delaware	65.82	77.0	.18
West Virginia	21.40	54.0	.03
Virginia	25.63	41.0	.40
Kentucky	40.54	49.0	.15
Tennessee	19.31	45.0	.25
Florida	16.62	8.3	.40
Louisiana	29.61	25.0	.45
Texas	24.88	9.6	.20
Agriculture.			
North Carolina	9.62	33.0	.33
South Carolina	12.70	40.0	.56
Georgia	10.09	34.0	.45
Alabama	7.37	32.0	.60
Arkansas	4.86	25.0	.25
Nebraska	28.81	19.8	...
Kansas	38.65	16.4	...
Oklahoma	8.58	3.8	...
Indian Territory	6.87	6.5	...
Mining and Agriculture.			
California	201.24	9.0	...
Oregon	41.98	4.0	...
Washington	28.00	8.3	...
Nevada	23.07	.4	...
Montana	102.67	1.6	...
Idaho	24.15	1.6	...
Wyoming	42.00	1.0	...
North Dakota	31.85	4.3	...
South Dakota	22.25	7.2	...
Utah	41.96	3.2	...
Colorado	67.93	75.7	...
Arizona	33.99	.6	...
New Mexico	18.76	1.4	...

Extremes in the Table.

"One extreme of this table is found in Rhode Island, with an energetic white population, having a density of 312 persons to the square mile, living in a climate stimulating to activity and energy, engaged chiefly in manufacturing, with all the facilities for cheap power and transportation which can be afforded by numerous seaports and a network of railroads covering a small area. Result, $371.62 banking capital per capita.

"The other extreme is found in the case of Arkansas, with a scattered population of 25 persons to the square mile, (25 per cent. being negroes,) engaged in the culture of cotton chiefly, in a warm climate and distant from market centres. Result, banking power $4.86 per capita.

"Between the extremes presented by the cases of Arkansas and Rhode Island there are many degrees of variation, and in some cases the rule does not appear to hold good, as in the case of New Jersey, with a density of 223 persons to the square mile and a banking power of only $88.48. But the explanation of this is chiefly in the fact that a very large part of New Jersey's population is employed in New York or Philadelphia, and does its banking there. The census shows that about one-sixth of New Jersey's entire population resides in the three cities of Jersey City, Hoboken, and Camden.

"With the mining States I have grouped a few adjacent thereto, not mining sections, but by reason of their proximity sharing in whatever benefits arise from the natural advantages of mining.

"Of the mining States, the most conspicuous is Nevada, with a population of four-tenths of one person to the square mile and a banking power of $23.07. The value of gold and silver produced in Nevada in 1895 was about $85 per capita.

"The variations in States may also be accounted for by large cities, some of which raise the average. This probably accounts in some measure for the low power of Indiana compared with Ohio or Illinois, but the figures of the table amply justify the general conclusions made.

The Southern Cotton States.

"In the group of 'Agriculture,' the lowest power is found in the Southern cotton States with a large negro population. This black mass of "ignorance, dam of fear and wrong" is a "millstone around the necks" of the Southern whites, and the problem which only time, patience, and courage can solve. For not only does it clog the wheels of local progress by its inertia, but constitutes a potent barrier against the only help to its removal, and that is the incoming of an energetic, skillful, and educated white immigration.

"This is the greatest need of the South to help it work up more of the raw cotton which in vast quantities is shipped across the ocean to come back in manufactured goods, laden with the cost of two ocean freights, the foreign labor put into it, import duties, and the profits on all these items.

"In 1896 we exported about two-thirds of our cotton crop in a raw state, valued at $100,000,000, and only about $17,000,000 worth manufactured while we imported about $37,000,000 worth of manufactured cotton goods. As cotton manufacture at the South amid the cotton fields yields a net profit of 25 to 35 per cent. on the capital invested, this condition of things is insulting to American intelligence, but explains the absence of savings banks at the South, which is not at all remarkable, for the savings of labor on this cotton are mostly deposited in the banks of New England, Great Britain, and Europe, where the cotton is manufactured.

In Favor of Small Banks.

"I am most heartily in favor of giving every section of the United States the very best banking facilities, and think the establishment of banks with $20,000 or $25,000 capital will help in this direction, but I am strongly opposed to the branch bank feature, because I believe this will lead to a monopoly of the banking business, which under both Federal and State laws is now open to free and independent competition. The comparison made by Mr. Muhleman between the 10 per cent. dividends made by the ten Scotch banks, with their 1,000 branches, with the dividends paid on banking capital in New England proves that banking is a monopoly in Scotland. For while, according to his statement, money in Scotland is rarely worth 4 per cent., the capital in these banks earns fully 10 per cent., two and a half times as much. In New England, where the loaning rate is about 6 per cent., banking capital pays about the same rate in dividends, because the field is open to competition.

"The United States is already too much afflicted with the evils growing out of trusts and monopolies, and every earnest and thoughtful mind should strive to reduce rather than add to list of these already too long. The thought and attention now being given to this subject proves that the sources of our financial discontent lie not in the defects of our currency system, bad as it is, but in the unequal distribution of the profits of labor, and here, I think, is the root of the evil. For this and every other disease which afflicts the body politic there is but one sovereign remedy to man, viz.: 'Work out your salvation with diligence.'

"With all of my sympathies for my native section, the cotton-growing States, my convictions compel me to believe that persistent, intelligent work is the only cure for the burden it now bears with a courage and patience not fully realized by outsiders.

"Our currency and banking system undoubtedly needs revision on a common sense basis, but even if this is done, it will still be found that the banking power of every section will be in direct proportion to the intelligence and skill with which its people use the natural advantages of soil and climate and overcome obstacles which stand in their way."

KICKED BY A HORSE HE STRUCK.

Injuries from Which a Harrison, N. J., Boy May Never Recover.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Joseph Cafferty, eleven years old, whose home is on North Fifth Street, Harrison, saw another boy riding a horse along Davis Avenue, on the way to a pasture lot, yesterday, and, boylike, thought he would have a little fun at the expense of the horse and its rider.

Securing a stick, he ran into the road, at the corner of Cross Street, and gave the animal a sharp cut across the flanks, so as to make it go faster. He was directly behind the horse when he administered the blow. Instead of dashing ahead, as Joseph had thought he would, the animal bolted for a moment, and the next instant two hoofs were flying through the air. The animal's aim was true, and, as a result, his tantalizer turned a couple of revolutions in the air, and fell in the road, bleeding and unconscious. The horse's hoofs had caught the boy squarely in the head.

Persons who had witnessed the accident carried the injured boy into a neighboring house, and Drs. Goldberg and Roth were promptly summoned. They examined the boy's head and did what they could for him. The ambulance was then summoned, and he was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. The doctors simply shook their heads, when questioned about the boy's condition, but it is believed he will never know what struck him. The horse is owned by George Butterfield of Harrison Avenue.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

128—Botany Mills vs. Knott. 129—Winter vs. Knott. 125—Baker vs. Sanders. 126—Baker vs. Sanders. 127—Steel Bath Company vs. Davison. 132—National Folding Box Company vs. Stecher Company. 114—De Neufville vs. New York and Northern Railroad. 130—Weaver vs. Williams. 122—Stemman vs. Peck. 131—Hurlbut vs. Turnure.

Motion Calendar.—1—New York News Publishing Company vs. De Freitas. 2—Shaw Electric Crane Company vs. Shriver. 3—Mulhana vs. Steamship Anchoria. 4—Clancy vs. Steam Tug George S. Shultz. 5—Western Assurance Company vs. Mohiman Company. 6—Maitland vs. Birkett. 7—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 8—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 9—Clancy vs. Steam Tug George S. Schultz. 10—Brady vs. Daly. 11—Sweeney vs. Barge M. G. Leonard. 12—Sessler vs. Borchardt. 13—Hall vs. Steamship Alene. 14—United States vs. Matheson. 15—Slevin vs. McInlty. 16—Maitland vs. Birkett. 17—Albany Railway Company vs. Dewey Electric Heating Company. 18—Consolidated Car Heating Company vs. Sewey Electric Heating Company. 19—Atlas Steamship Company vs. Steamship La. Bourgogne. 20—Wheeler vs. Steamship Ailsa. 21—Western Assurance Company vs. same. 22—Worth vs. Mack. 23—Curtin vs. Schooner Ascher G. Parker. 24—Serviss vs. Ferguson. 25—Higgins Carpet Company vs. O'Keefe.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

117—Monico vs. Union Railway. 118—Clampit vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 123—Ellotto vs. same. 130—George F. Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Bolen. 115—Romaziol vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company. 40—Sheanan vs. National Steamship Company. 116—Love vs. Wheeler. 5—Hudson River Packing and Provision Company vs. Warior. 13—Browne vs. Grace. 6—Blatchford vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

101—Shanahan vs. Steamship Jason. 70—Merchants' Express and Transfer Company vs. Myers Express and Navigation Company. 85—Hamburg-American Line vs. Steamship Sarinaw. 86—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship Persia.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; Meadam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Hall. 2—Dunlap vs. Toy. 3—Kratzenstein vs. Lehman. 4—Miller vs. Tiss. 5—Conway vs. Taylor. 6—Del Piano vs. Caponigri. 7—Heil vs. Randell. 8—Werth vs. Lang. 9—Meinhold vs. Bradley Mfg. Company. 10—Orlando vs. Del Piano. 11—Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith. 12—Globe vs. Rauch.

Appeals from Orders of City Court.—1—Hartwig vs. Everett. 2—Marks vs. Greenwald. 3—Victor vs. Richards Company. 4—Schmidt vs. Livingston. 5—Lawrence vs. Samuels. 6—Cantner vs. Oppenheimer. 7—Stieglitz vs. Belding. 8—Shaped Seamless Stocking Company vs. Snow, Church & Co.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—1—Carey vs. Flack. 2—Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Wallach. 3—Smith vs. Unangst. 4—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 5—Haupt vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6—Rosenbluth vs. Haight. 7—Blumberg vs. Bezozi. 8—Spitzer vs. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Company. 9—Gleason vs. Morrison. 10—Clason vs. Nassau Ferry Company. 11—Jennings vs. Kosmak. 12—New York Novelty Company vs. Mein. 13—Moskowitz vs. Hornberger.

Appeals from District Courts.—1—Barone vs. Martino. 2—Cochrane vs. Reich. 3—Same vs. same. 4—Same vs. same. 5—Werner vs. Braunstein. 6—Reiner vs. Healy. 7—Davis vs. Knipe. 8—Martin vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 9—Bristed vs. Harrell. 10—Eccles vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company. 11—Sinsheimer vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 12—Lavene vs. Davis. 13—McLaughlin vs. Bohm. 14—Potsdam vs. Abrahams. 15—Nolan vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 16—Geirke vs. Schwartz. 17—O'Gorman vs. Teets. 18—Simon vs. Jaworower. 19—Campbell vs. Post. 20—Black vs. Popper. 21—Bladsworth vs. Rosenblatt. 22—Appleton vs. Welch. 23—Skinner vs. Milliken. 24—Bittiner vs. Goldman. 25—Bristol vs. Hammacher. 26—Hughes vs. Fauth. 27—Howe vs. Boorum, Pease & Co. 28—Allison vs. T. A. Snider Preserve Company. 29—Mitchell vs. Clary. 30—Lauck vs. Rohde. 31—Wallace vs. Robinson. 32—Hess vs. Cohen. 33—Colwell vs. Devlin. 34—Schlesinger vs. D. Mayer Brewing Company. 35—Lambert vs. Hoffman. 36—Mills vs. Lawrence. 37—Ernst vs. Estey Wire Works Company. 38—Peck vs. Granite State Provident Association. 39—Michaels vs. Schreimer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Kaskel vs. Sedgwick. 2—Boley vs. Lipsohn. 3—Bohn vs. Bohn. 4—Berger vs. Harris. 5—Delaney vs. Delaney. 6—De Forest vs. Andrews. 7—Sommer vs. Meyer. 8—Matter of Tenth Avenue. 9—Matter of Walton Avenue. 10—Ellison vs. Ocean A. & G. Company. 11—Matter of Fairchild. 12—De Peyster vs. McNulty. 13—Blum vs. Ocean A. & G. Company. 14—McGuire vs. Collis. 15—Brown vs. Brown. 16—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. 17—Clark vs. Santoire. 18—Conner vs. Watson. 19—Williams vs. Williams. 20—M. Guggenheimer Sons Company vs. Hoffstadt. 21—Peter Ciancinuno Company vs. Mayor, &c. 22—Rhodes vs. Barnum. 23—Davies vs. Sieferd. 24—Rohner vs. Rohner. 25—Krause vs. Hagan. 26—Beeker vs. Beeker. 27—Baker vs. Siezefsky. 28—Isaacs vs. Calder. 29—People ex rel. Von Post vs. Fitch. 30—People ex rel. O'Connor vs. Fitch. 31—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 32—Gamble vs. Cuneo. 33—Central Trust Company vs. West India Importation Company. 34—Farrell vs. New York Steam Company. 35—Rosenberg vs. Ziesenitz. 36—Dean vs. Canfield. 37—Franklin National Bank vs. Willoughby. 38—Richards vs. Richards. 39—Matter of Gott. 40—Reynolds vs. Longbein. 41—Carroll vs. File. 42—Matter of Keeler. 43—Langer vs. Berger. 44—Rosenthal vs. Byars. 45—Continental Trust Company vs. Frankel. 46—Ellison vs. Ellison. 47—Kind vs. Moses. 48—Hobart vs. Atlas Sack Corporation. 49—Buttenwieser vs. Crawford. 50—Lane vs. Turner. 51—Kahn vs. Lesser. 52—Potts vs. Mark. 53—Goldberg vs. Hayes. 54—Doremus vs. Belles. 55—New York Life Insurance Company vs. Sanderson. 56—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 57—Thompson vs. Shelley. 58—Karjewski vs. Sanderson. 59—McGuire vs. Collis. 60—People, &c., ex. The Commercial Alliance Life Insurance. 61—Remington vs. Copeland. 62—Matter of Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 63—Matter of Wood. 64—Haupt vs. Harrington. 65—Gray vs. United States Casualty Company. 66—Matter of Marsston. 67—Department of Buildings vs. Weissberger. 68—Same vs. Campbell. 69—Same vs. Merriman. 70—Plank vs. Lebkuchner. 71—State Trust Company vs. Casino. 72—Whiton vs. Wyanoke Boat Club. 73—German-American Real Estate Title and Guarantee Company vs. Von Gauthar. 74—Loeb vs. New York Fur Cutting Company. 75—National G. & Mael Company vs. Brandly. 76—Plan vs. Butler. 77—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Campbell. 78—Matter of Douglas. 79—Ebling Brewing Company vs. Markle. 80—De Kay vs. Schermerhorn. 81—Schermerhorn vs. De Kay. 82—People, &c., vs. Seriovitz. 83—O'Dell vs. Tower Manufacturing Company. 84—Jukins vs. Durlandet. 85—Kaiser vs. Deutsch. 86—Matter of Fitzgerald. 87—Matter of Doyle. 88—Matter of Bullard. 89—Matter of Schatey & Sons Manufacturing Company. 90—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 91—Henry vs. Judge. 92—Klauber vs. Stroch. 93—People, &c., vs. Towse. 94—Moran vs. Boehmer. 95—Aschein vs. Myers. 96—Keegan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 97—Mayer vs. Lindheim. 98—Halstead vs. Halstead. 99—Matter of Stacom. 100—Matter of Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, &c. 101—Curtis vs. Crothers. 102—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 103—Same vs. Richardson. 104—Same vs. Whalen. 105—Feldman vs. Feldman. 106—Baumann vs. Baumann. 107—Brown vs. Martin. 108—Schuyler vs. Schuyler. 109—Gleason vs. Schlobohm. 110—Goldstein vs. Guedalla.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Motions.—1—In re Marcher Avenue. 2—In re Willard Street. 3—In re Franklin Avenue. 4—In re Minford Place. 5—In re East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street. 6—In re Union Avenue. 7—In re East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 8—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

Demurrers.—424—Easton Company vs. Buck. 425—Easton vs. same. 453—Parker vs. Barrett. 454—Parker vs. Graves. 4014—Keller vs. Dannecker. 4707—Gallagher vs. Minturn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4571—Horn vs. Winter. 4409—Allen vs. Jenny. 4410—Allen vs. Underwriters' Company. 4070—Disbrow vs. Krause. 4322—Gross vs. Goss. 4047—Davies vs. Siefried. 4435—Dudensing vs. Jones. 4436—Ticonderoga Paper Company vs. Jones. 4557—Reckitt & Sons vs. Kellogg. 4615—Treat vs. Bryant. 4021—Colwell Lead Company vs. Stone. 4623—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Langenzen. 4627—Hoffman vs. Kosmak. 4653—Hodges vs. Hodges. 4669—Pilzer vs. Pilzer. 4587—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Hotel Brunswick Company. 4667—Rosel vs. Stuart Hotel Company. 4670—Prince vs. Lupovitz. 4705—Stillman vs. E. Read Goodrich Manufacturing Company. 4460—Heckman vs. Heckman. 3642—Wilson vs. Ellison.

Highest number reached in regular call 4669.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Gegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell, Rosalsky, and Hardwick for the People.

1—Nelson Weeks. 2—John Murphy. 3—James B. Melville, Josephine L. Melville. 4—William Reynolds. 5—Charles H. Soltan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts XI. and XII., for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—10106—Plate vs. The Mayor, &c. 11989—Newton vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11460—Raegeuer vs. McDougal. 11461—Same vs. Grave. 11623—Mark vs. Jelenik. 11906—Amberg vs. Robertson. 10768—Elliott vs. Johnsonberg vs. Robertson. 10768—Elliott vs. Johnson. 11278—Switzler vs. Supreme Council Catholic Benevolent Legion. 11852—Ray vs. Trier. 11403—The Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company vs. Hunt. 11741—Stewart vs. Young. 11777—Hickey vs. Hickey. 11823—National Bank of Commerce vs. Smith. 11658—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. Purgold.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial.

9195—Middes

OARSMEN THRONGED RIVER

Racing and Pleasure Craft Out in Force Yesterday for Spins on the Harlem.

TRAINING FOR THE REGATTA

Fine Showing of the First Bohemian Eight—Wyanokes in a Collision—Boat Clubs Preparing to Entertain Their Friends To-morrow.

The Harlem River was alive with racing and pleasure craft all day yesterday. The majority of the crews that are in training for the Harlem regatta took advantage of the fine weather and took spins over the mile course, both morning and afternoon.

The first Bohemian junior eight-oared shell crew made a fine appearance on the water, and are picked as winners by many oarsmen along the river. Their blade work is somewhat splashy yet, but Coach Plaisted says it will only take two weeks to remedy that. He has great confidence in the crew.

Jack Largan, the old Harlem River oarsman and coach, has taken the Wyanoke junior eight in hand, and had them on the water for about an hour during the afternoon. The crew is made up as follows: Barry, No. 1; Steinman, No. 2; Reuning, No. 3; Goldstine, No. 4; Woolskill, No. 5; Budgeland, No. 6; Benson, No. 7; Paige, stroke. A permanent coxswain has not yet been chosen. The crew worked well in the boat yesterday, and will begin at once to train every evening between 6 and 8 o'clock.

One of the Wyanoke Boat Club's new single gigs had her bow stove in yesterday morning by a shell belonging to the same club.

The members of the Nassau Boat Club turned out in full force. During the morning the eight-oared barge was manned by the following crew on a six-mile spin up the river: Harris, No. 1; Garrigues, No. 2; La Gast, No. 3; Plump, No. 4; Cowan, No. 5; Cox, No. 6; De La Vergne, No. 7; Mackay, stroke, and Pyer coxswain. Vilman and Dealey, the Nassau's crack double, which are entered in the Harlem regatta, were out for a practice spin, rowing in fine form. Powers, the Nassau's junior single, and Mackey, the senior single, were on the water twice. Powers is rowing a long, easy stroke in excellent form, and is picked for a winner.

"Jim" Pilkington, the old Harlem River oarsman, was seen on the river during the day in a single shell, wearing the colors of the Harlem Rowing Club.

The Friendship Boat Club had all its boats out. Capt. Aubert is thinking of getting a four-oared crew together, if he can obtain a boat.

Miller of the Crescents is training for the junior single event, and Ernst and McGauley of the same club are training for the junior double-shell race.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club's four-oared gig racing crew has shown much improvement during the past week, which was remarked on the river yesterday. The crew is rowing as follows: Binzen, stroke; Reddy, No. 3; Conlin, No. 2; Haines, No. 1, and Clark, coxswain. Grace and Barkington, also of the Harlems, who are entered in the senior double event, are training every night, and were in the boat twice yesterday.

Capt. Cassidy of the Union had his eight and four oared crews on the water early and late. The work of the eight is very encouraging.

There is much speculation among the members of the various clubs along the Harlem as to whether Columbia will enter an eight in the Harlem regatta. It is hoped by all oarsmen that an entry will be made, as it would serve greatly to increase interest in the race.

The Hudson Boat Club has made great preparations for to-morrow. A fine view of the naval parade will be had from its clubhouse, and a large crowd is anticipated. There will be a concert during the afternoon and dancing and supper in the evening. The Crescents will give an entertainment and reception at their boathouse on the evening of May 1.

ALL READY AT AQUEDUCT.

Prominent Turfmen Have Strings at the Stables, and a Successful Spring Meeting Is Promised.

Everything at the Aqueduct race track is ready for the "post bell," which will open the Eastern racing season to-morrow. There are no big stakes or handicaps on the card, but there are five purses—two of $500 each and three of $300 each, which will call out fields of horses so evenly matched that good and exciting sport is assured. The list of applications for stable room has never been so large as this year, for nearly every owner of prominence will be represented, including J. R. Keene, the Messrs. Morris, M. F. Dwyer, P. J. Dwyer, and William Lakeland.

At Aqueduct yesterday 286 horses had been bedded down, with other stables to be heard from. Alterations have been made in the paddock and buildings, and a new jockeys' room has been built.

DRIVERS WERE OUT IN FORCE.

Well-Known Men Seen Behind Fast-Stepping Horses Yesterday.

With the possible exception of Easter Sunday, there has been no such parade of drivers on the Boulevard, Riverside Drive, the roads in Central Park, and on upper Seventh Avenue as yesterday. Equestrians and equestriennes were also out in force.

Among those in fancy traps on the road, Willie Doerr, the Adonis of the Bull's Head Horse Market, drove a stylish stepping bay to a Brewster cart; Louis Wormser was out behind a chestnut road team that stepped at a lively gait, and Ex-Alderman Thomas Sheils handled a pair of blooded bays. Thomas McManus, the Harlem contractor, entertained a friend with a drive behind his new speedy roadster.

H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company drove a number of friends up Riverside Drive, and gave them a view of Gen. Grant's tomb from an elegant Victoria, and United States Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power did as much for another party.

John Gilroy, the ex-Mayor's son, showed one of the prettiest spider phaetons seen in the Park or on the road this Spring. Pliny A. Hagle gave up his bicycle for the first Sunday in a year, and drove a pair of Canadian ponies, which were shipped to him last week.

DRIVING CLUB'S MEETING.

Sport at Fleetwood Promising—The Entries for the Events.

The Spring meeting of the Driving Club of New York, which will be held on June 8 to 11, inclusive, at the old Fleetwood track, promises to be the most successful ever held at the historic old track.

The entries for the eight five-hundred-dollar trotting and pacing purses, which closed with Secretary L. A. Burke last Monday, are large, and if even one-half the number of entries go to the post, exciting contests are assured. Attraction, Wilto, Mamie R., Newburger, Miss Jay, Patsoral, King Princeps, Jupiter A., and Glenmore Boy are entered in the 2:15 class.

The purse for trotters in the 2:19 class has called out twenty-six entries, and twenty-nine have been nominated for the 2:24 trot. The 2:30 trot has brought an entry list of thirty-three, and in the 3:00 class there will be thirty-seven candidates.

Gold Slight, Vallmar, Little Gem, Attraction, and Paul Clifford have been named for the 2:12 pace. Twenty-six have been named for the 2:20 pace, and eighteen for the 3:00 pace.

The September meeting, which will probably be the last ever given at the old track, will have for its star attraction the Manhattan Purse, valued at $4,000. Twenty-eight nominations have been made for this event. The first installment of the entrance fee of $200 was paid last Monday, and the balance will be due in the following installments: May 15, $50; June 15, $45; July 15, $40; Aug. 16, $40.

SNAKES THAT ARE DOOMED.

New Jersey Farmer to Burn a Lot of Them To-day with Kerosene.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 25.—For years a large pile of stone has stood in a field not far from Avenel, the Pennsylvania Railroad station on the Long Branch Division near Woodbridge.

Saturday Thomas Reed, a colored man employed by Mr. Edgar, the owner of the field, began to remove the stone heap. In the afternoon his labors were brought to a standstill by the appearance of many large blacksnakes. Reed was forced to beat a hasty retreat, after killing a dozen or more of the reptiles.

Farmer Edgar intends to-morrow to pour kerosene over the stones and set the oil afire.

VESTIBULED TRAIN DERAILED.

Accident on Southern Road Near Blacksburg, S. C.—No One Badly Hurt.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 25.—The Southern vestibule train, No. 38, northbound, was derailed two and a half miles north of Blacksburg, S. C., at 7:15 o'clock to-night.

The engine, postal, baggage, and express cars, the combination passenger coach, and the front trucks of the first sleeper were thrown from the track.

Engineer Pettus and Fireman Sigman were injured, but neither was fatally hurt. No passenger was injured.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

A WHEEL AS GREAT AS ITS NAME.

THE "REMINGTON"

MADE BY REMINGTON ARMS CO., ILION, N. Y.

SOLD AT RETAIL
313 B'way, N. Y.
300 W. 59th St., N. Y.
533 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
1217 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A HOST OF CENTURY RIDERS

The Largest and Most Successful Run Ever Conducted in the Metropolitan District.

MANY WOMEN PARTICIPATED.

Of 600 Starters Only About 50 Failed to Make the Entire Trip and Win Survivors' Medals—Wise System Used and Few Accidents.

The third annual Spring century run of the Century Wheelmen, made yesterday to Patchogue, L. I., and return, was the largest and most successful ever made out of New York.

Six hundred wheelmen, including twenty-five women riders, participated in the run.

Only about fifty of the entire number of starters failed to finish. All of those who finished will get survivors' medals.

The start was from Bedford Avenue Fountain at 6 o'clock sharp. A fast division started from the same place at 8 o'clock, and ran on a special schedule, which brought them into Patchogue at about the same time as the regular division.

Capt. Matthew Gibb of the Century Wheelmen was in charge of the run, and in personal command of the regular division. The fast division was under the command of Sergt. H. J. McGrane. To avoid the choking clouds of dust that usually occur on century runs, through the habit of riders crowding on the leaders of the run, the riders were divided into squads of fifty. Each squad was under the direction of a pacemaker, who wore a sash of a distinctive color. The riders of each squad wore badges of the color of their pacemaker's sash.

The route was from Bedford Avenue Fountain, Brooklyn, to Valley Stream, 18 miles; to Seaford, 30¼ miles; to Bay Shore, 45¼ miles; to Patchogue, 60½ miles. The riders got dinner at Patchogue and left on the return trip at 2:05 o'clock. The finish on the return was at Valley Stream.

The first man to finish was E. S. Edwards, Century Wheelmen, who reached Valley Stream at 4:30 o'clock, closely followed by H. J. McGrane, who led the fast division.

The following men acted as pacemakers: G. C. Wheeler, M. B. C.; Thomas Ward, Riverside Bicycle Club; A. L. Starkweather, East Orange Cyclers, and Capt. C. P. Staubach of Company E, the bicycle company of the Eighth Regiment, who acted as pacemaker of the fast division.

The riders found the roads in splendid condition, and the day all that they could desire, but were delayed somewhat on the return trip by a strong head wind.

Two prizes will be presented to the clubs having the largest and second largest number of survivors. There were no accidents, except a few trivial mishaps to machines.

The only century run ever made out of New York that approached in point of numbers the run of yesterday had only about 425 participants. Riders from nearly every club in the metropolitan district participated in yesterday's run.

FITZ Talks of the Pierce

The Geo. N. Pierce Co.
GENTLEMEN:—Why is it that stout men—fat men—big that they may look almost out of proportion when walking—why is it, that they all look so well on a bicycle?

Of course the bicycle suits in their favor. It is the most becoming costume that a stout man can put on. And why is it that "heavyweights" seem to favor the Pierce Special? Is your machine, which weighs no more than the "just as good as" machines—stronger? Or—are heavy people more readily appreciative of the fine balance that all riders feel when on a Pierce?

And why is it that stout men who will wheel past visions of feminine beauty without a titter, get their heads turned the moment a thin, slight feminine figure goes by? Perhaps it's the theory of opposite attraction. But a heavy man asserted that fat men always look round.

A bicycle policeman stated that there was no law against coasting excepting in the Park, as long as your speed was within 8 miles an hour. And I see many riders put their feet up when going down the hill, beginning at 125th St. on the Boulevard. The other evening there was a stout man who simply coasted by all of us. Of course his weight helped him, but I had some curiosity about his wheel, and later the opportunity came to examine his machine, and, as I might well have known, there was the familiar name plate. (Signed) ROBT. FITZSIMMONS.

THE GEO. N. PIERCE CO., Mfrs., 165 Chambers St. New York. Boston. Brooklyn. Orange, N. J.

STEARNS BICYCLES.

Crescent Bicycles.

'96 MODELS
Assembled in 1897
Reduced to
$57.50
Tandems, $75 & $100.

We sell at fair, fixed prices the best and handsomest bicycles it is possible to produce. The same quality to all, the same prices to all.

New, Perfect Condition. Fully Guaranteed.

'97 MODELS, $100 AND $125.

TINKHAM CYCLE CO.
306 to 310 W. 59th St., New York.
Agencies: 20 Cortlandt St., 105 West 125th St., New York, and 345 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS
36 WARREN ST., NEW YORK
Catalogue free. Agents everywhere.

They NEVER DISAPPOINT. The Andrae CYCLES Wilson Bros. & Company 119 Chambers St. N.Y. CITY.

15,000 $3 Climax Lamps, $1.65.
Burns Kerosene, guaranteed to keep lighted, nickel plated. M. & W. Banner, 20th Century, $1.99. Misses' '97, $2.85. Searchlight, World Scorcher, Pathlight, Hygienic Saddles, P. & P., $1.25, Beck $1.35, Hunt $1.45. Everything for cyclist at less than Dep't stores.

CUT PRICES ON BICYCLES.
New SYRACUSE, $39, 1895, 1896 MODEL, $49. New RAMBLERS, $39—New LIBERTYS, $49. New DAUNTLESS, $29—New 1896 ELMORES, $35. Quantity new machines, $10.50, $24.50, $27.50. ELMORE 1897 MODELS, $75.
Willis' Park Row Bi. Co., 28 Park Row, Op. Post Office.

THERE ARE NO SKELETONS in the ANDRAE closet—in fact, there are no closets, as there is nothing to conceal—nothing to hide away; it needs no mantle of charity to cover chance defects.
THERE ARE NO DEFECTS.
Time, with his insidious finger, has poked and pried at ANDRAE cycles for years and fails to find a single vulnerable point a single weak spot.
USE THEM ANYWHERE FOR ANY PURPOSE.
The ANDRAE is a beauty. They never disappoint.
Brooklyn Depots.
438 Bedford Ave.
1,191 Bedford Ave.
158 Seventh Ave.

PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1896 Ramblers . . . $60
(While They Last.)
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Lexington Cycle Co., 26 Vesey St., New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION AUDITORIUM,
8th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.
To-day, April 26, at 3 P. M.
ADDRESS BY A. C. DIXON.
SUBJECT.—How God Cares for His People.
J. H. Burke sings. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

in relation to the widening and alteration of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, in the City of New York, from the westerly side of Elton Avenue to the easterly side of Mott Avenue, providing for the making of the same at the expense by assessment and part out of the fund known as the "fund for street and park openings," in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 28th, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 19th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

To authorize the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to examine the claim of Mary E. Ward, surviving partner of the firm of Warren Ward and Company, for extra work done in the enlargement and equipment of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 28th, 1897, at 1:15 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 21st, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

To provide for the improvement of a portion of Bronx Park in the City of New York to be allotted and set apart to the New York Zoological Society.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 22d, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

Relating to Ninth Avenue in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, at 3:15 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 23d, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Begins Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50. Special Race trains leave foot East 34th St. at 1, 1:30, and 1:40 P. M. Also from Flatbush Av. at 1:30 and 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-law6mM

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Erwin I. Spink, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN I. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-law6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 37 and 39 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 and 39 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-law6mM.

DILLON, SARAH PARISH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH PARISH DILLON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of J. Edward Ackley, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1897. THOMAS A. MAITLAND, Executor, &c. J. EDWARD ACKLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City. ap12-law6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-law6mM

KELLER, REBECCA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Keller, Marie Williams, otherwise known as Mary Wilhelm; Elizabeth Keller, if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and if dead, then her husband, if any, whose name and place of residence is unknown, and the heirs at law and next to kin, whose names and places of residence are unknown, of the said Elizabeth Keller, send greeting:

Whereas, William Keller of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of REBECCA KELLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
mr15-law6wM.

MASON, LYDIA LUSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA LUSH MASON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Franklin Bartlett, No 82 Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1897. MASON CARNES, Executor. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Executor, 82 Times Building, New York City. ap25-law6mM

McDONOUGH, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Owen McDonough, if living, and Lizzie McKennon, daughter of Lizzie McKennon, deceased, if living, whose place of residence can not after due diligence be ascertained, or, if dead, to the next of kin or personal representatives of each of them, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; the next of kin or personal representatives of William McDonough, Martin McDonough, and Kate Flannigan, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Mary Ellen Russell, James J. Russell, and Edwin H. West and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN McDONOUGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Alexander H. Coulter, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap19-law6wM&my31

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-law6mM.

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-law6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & UPTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-law6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City. ap19-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHNEFEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEFEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEFEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-law6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE NEW YORK Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1897.—Present—Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of LEVETT, HILTON & CO.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of George W. Levett and Augusta Levett, a majority of the Directors of Levett, Hilton & Co., a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the City of New York, which petition is dated the 8th day of February, 1897, and on reading and filing the schedules annexed to the said petition, duly verified by the said petitioners, and the notice of motion thereto annexed and the admission of due service of said petition and notice of the application for an order to show cause why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for an order appointing a temporary receiver of the property of the corporation, with all the powers and authority of a permanent receiver, and after hearing Blumenstiel and Hirsch, attorneys for said petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before John Hone, Jr., referee, duly appointed for that purpose, at his office, No. 62 New Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order or judgment dissolving the said corporation and winding up its affairs and distributing its property among its creditors and stockholders should not be entered, and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of three successive weeks immediately preceding the 15th day of May, 1897, in The New York Law Journal and in The Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, and also in The Albany Evening Journal, published at Albany, New York.

Enter, C. H. T., J.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Petitioners' Attorneys, No. 309 Broadway, New York City.
A Copy,
(Seal.) HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS F. CALLAHAN and JAMES H. GARTLAN, composing the co-partnership of CALLAHAN AND GARTLAN, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court for the City and County of New York, at the Chambers thereof, Part I., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Austin Finegan, assignee of above-named Thomas F. Callahan and James H. Gartlan, composing the co-partnership of Callahan and Gartlan, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be
[Seal.] hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Miles Beach, Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 26th day of March, 1897.
HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
STICKNEY, SPENCER AND ORDWAY, Att'ys for Assignee, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y. mh29-law6wM&my3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE JACOB AHLES BREWING COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1897, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fourth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated April 17th, 1897.

THOMAS D. ADAMS, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.
ap19-2aw8wM&F&my10

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK C. McDONALD, plaintiff, against JAMES E. HOCTOR, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Austin Finegan, assignee of above-named Thomas F. Callahan and James H. Gartlan, composing the co-partnership of Callahan and Gartlan, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be
[Seal.] hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Miles Beach, Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 26th day of March, 1897.
HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
STICKNEY, SPENCER AND ORDWAY, Att'ys for Assignee, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y. mh29-2aw8wM&my3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE JACOB AHLES BREWING COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 16th day of April, 1897, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas

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AMERICAN—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARDEN—Dr. Belgraff—8:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Nora—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Washington vs. New York—4:00 P. M.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE RESCUE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

No Republican whose mind is open to the truth could have read the speeches made at the Reform Club banquet without receiving a distinct impression that things are not going well with his own party. Two leading thoughts came prominently to the fore in the speeches of ex-President CLEVELAND, Mr. CARLISLE, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. BYNUM, Mr. PATTERSON, put clearly and with the unmistakable emphasis of conviction by all of them—that the Republican Party has broken faith with those who gave it office, and that the old flag and the old faith of the Democratic Party must be kept fully in view in the hope and expectation that the organization may be reunited, awakened, and made strong enough to win and worthy to exercise the power that popular revolt against Republican abuse of trust promises to place in its hands.

This language and these sentiments belong to times of political stir and crisis. Men do not talk as these speakers talked when public concerns are running smoothly and no storm centre appears upon the weather map of politics. Those who spoke and those who listened at the Reform Club dinner desired and helped to achieve the defeat of Mr. MCKINLEY'S opponent. With BRYAN'S fate they are well content. But if they were not stirred by deep dissatisfaction with the Administration their votes put in power, they would have exhibited no such lively interest in the conditions of the present nor any such well-defined expectations about those of the future. The dinner defines and concentrates a widespread popular feeling and evidently marks the beginning of a political epoch.

It is mere pettifogging to quote the St. Louis platform and Mr. MCKINLEY'S campaign speeches in defense of the Republican Party's reckless haste with the tariff and its obstinate neglect of currency reform. The whole campaign was made on the currency issue. It was the only one in the minds of the people or on the lips of the orators save when, for mere form's sake, some of them spoke a few perfunctory and unheeded words on the tariff. And Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. DINGLEY need not be reminded that the enemy we beat back last year will continue to raise new levies for fresh assaults so long as we leave to him the opportunity for recruitment afforded by a currency system, unsound and unsafe, that does not satisfy the needs of the people. Free silver coinage will not be dead and buried until we have established a banking system that in all parts of the country will afford to the people all the financial facilities that, in their delusion, so many of them expect from free coinage, without any of the peril and dishonor of that nostrum. Yet the Administration puts this supreme matter aside while it concocts the most infamous tariff any Congress has ever had the hardihood to present to the country.

Mr. CLEVELAND spoke with indignant vehemence of the faithlessness of the Republicans:

"Instead of addressing themselves to this task, the managers and representatives of this victorious party, these professed champions of sound finance, have, before the eyes of an expectant people, returned in hot haste to their wallowing in the mire of extreme protection, offending millions of voters by their exhibition of a party's bad faith and disgusting millions more by their unconcealed determination to repay partisan support from the proceeds of increased burdens of taxation placed upon those already overladen."

The appeal to the reason and the patriotism of the people to aid in rescuing "the old Democratic Party from the unfriendly hands of reckless Populists and discredited Republicans" which Mr. CARLISLE uttered gains increased force from Mr. CLEVELAND'S significant remark that "in a large part of the country where financial error is most general the Democratic name can best arouse the political sentiment of the people." It cannot be too strongly or too often insisted on that the cure of the silver delusion is possible only through the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party, committed under its old leaders to the support of its old principles. If the sound-money Democrats fail in this undertaking, the country will be left to the perilous chances of electoral conflicts between the party of high protection upon the one side, and upon the other a party of repudiation, base money, and Populism controlling many States and a great part of the country. That prospect may well alarm citizens of reason and patriotism, to whom Mr. CARLISLE appealed. We do not want a party division upon the foundation principles of National and individual morality.

There are indications that the work of reconstructing the Democratic Party is to be undertaken with zeal and pursued with sustained, systematic effort. Silver Democrats of the South have lately shown an unexpected readiness to listen to appeals for the reorganization of the party, and all over the country there are men of sterling Democracy ready to devote themselves to the task. The undertaking is not to be regarded from a narrow partisan point of view. Patriotic Republicans should welcome its beginning and hope for its success. They must recognize the danger of having as a permanent foe a party of such principles as to make it subject to enormous accretions in every period of trade depression and discontent.

It is a work of high National moment to drive out the quacks and reinstate the regular practitioners before the next National election. The National Democracy is the only party that stands for sound money and a low tariff.

ENFORCING THE RAINES LAW.

We observe that the State Commissioner of Excise takes the ground substantially that it is the business of his department, that is, of himself, his deputies, and his special agents, to attend to the enforcement of the liquor tax law only in its relation to the collection of the taxes. He and his subordinates must see to it that applicants for the tax certificates comply with the law in making their applications, that they pay the tax and observe the requirements of the law in regard to the conditions under which liquor may be sold, and that nobody traffics in liquor without complying with all these requirements. The special agents, under the direction of the Commissioner, are to keep a general watch of the business and make complaints when they discover any violation of the law, but "the duty of prosecuting all violations," says Mr. LYMAN, "rests mainly with local officers to the same extent as it is their duty to prosecute persons guilty of burglary, larceny, assault, or any other crime committed within the jurisdiction of such local officers."

We take this to mean, with reference to Sunday prohibition, that the Excise Commissioner does not consider it the business of his officers to do more than make complaints to the District Attorney of such offenses as come to their notice. But under the law as amended every applicant for a certificate must state whether his "traffic in liquors" is to be carried on "in connection with the business of keeping a hotel," and, if so, he must show that the requirements of the section in relation to Sunday selling by hotel keepers have been complied with. It is the business of the Excise Department, therefore, to see that every hotel keeper to whom a certificate is issued complies with these requirements with regard to the construction and arrangement of his premises. If they are not complied with, he violates the law by selling liquor at all. He may keep a hotel without complying with some of them, but he cannot engage in the liquor traffic. The amendment of the law therefore puts a very largely increased discretion and responsibility upon the Excise Department.

It is assumed that the head of the Building Department in this city has a new responsibility in regard to the construction of hotels under this law. We do not see that he has. It is his duty to enforce the building law in relation to the construction of hotels precisely as heretofore. The special additional requirements of the Raines law have nothing to do with his department. They relate not to hotels as such, but to hotels as the term is "used in this act," and they apply only to the privilege of carrying on the traffic in liquors in connection with the business of keeping a hotel. It is not necessary to sell liquor in order to keep a hotel, and the Raines law establishes a difference in hotels, describing those that may carry on that traffic and sell to their guests on Sunday. It is not the business of the Superintendent of Buildings to enforce the liquor law, but the building law, and if hotel keepers sell liquor who are not entitled to do so under the Raines law, that is nothing to him. The officers whose business it is to enforce the Raines law must stop it, but they cannot shut up the hotels. They can only stop their liquor selling. The Building Superintendent has nothing to do with their liquor selling, but must see that they conform with the requirements of the building law, whether they sell liquor or not.

If the excise officers issue a tax certificate to a hotel keeper and permit him to carry on the liquor traffic, that, prima facie, gives him the right to sell on Sunday under the restrictions as to guests, meals, &c., and practically the enforcement of those restrictions will fall upon the local officers. The excise authorities can eliminate what have been called Raines hotels by refusing to give them certificates. Those will become Raines hotels which hold certificates, and the police authorities will not need to go back of the fact that they have been thus recognized as hotels. How will the officers then proceed to enforce the Sunday prohibition? They can see that no traffic goes on in saloons or in hotels or other places that have no tax certificates. In those which have certificates, will they exercise such a close espionage as to know all the guests and to see that no liquor is sold to any one else or to any one at all except in his own room and with his meals?

The one point at which the law has given trouble and at which it will continue to give trouble is that of Sunday prohibition, and the enforcement of that will really fall upon the local police and prosecuting officers. What new forms of evasion, connivance, open violation, failure to prosecute or to convict, are to afflict us cannot be foreseen, but the last state of the community is pretty sure to be worse than the first.

THE TARIFF MESS.

The tariff bill will probably reach the full Finance Committee of the Senate this week. Nominally it has been before that committee nearly four weeks. In reality it has been wholly in the hands of a few of the Republican members. The Democratic members have not known anything that has been done or proposed except so far as the individual Republicans have chosen unofficially to consult them. That is not a fair or intelligent way of framing legislation for the whole country, but it is practically the only thing to be done, and was done by the Democrats in 1894.

As a matter of cold fact, while the tariff is legislation that affects the whole country, it is not framed in the interest of the whole country, but in the interest solely of one party, and is the result of a series of bargains between men who can control votes and Senators who are buying votes. This is inevitable, first, because the tariff helps or hinders pecuniary interests, and second, because of the present constitution of the Senate. Where there are legislative favors to sell, business men will buy them. Practically they cannot do otherwise. It is immoral and unpatriotic, but it is to all practical intents unavoidable. If there were a clear majority of protectionist Republicans in the Senate, the thing would not be so bad, because the leaders could then have some care of the general responsibility of the party. They would still be obliged to "conciliate" certain interests, but these would be large interests affecting considerable classes of voters. As it is, every Senatorial vote that can possibly be got must be had, and every Senator can get pretty near what he insists on if he have the nerve to stand out. The framing of the tariff in the Senate is, therefore, simply a game of grab, in which the sturdiest grabber gets the most. It is the situation of 1894 over again. Some of the men who are "holding up" the committee are different, some of them are the same. The principle and the methods are identical.

Plainly, the Democratic Party, so far as there is one, is not without grave responsibility for this state of things. In the first place, under the lead of GORMAN and JONES and BRICE—tricksters and traitors as they were proved to be—it set the example in 1894, when the present tariff was huckstered through the Senate. In the second place, as we have already pointed out, the Democratic Party has, by its action in the House, ceased to be a tariff-reform party. It did not fight the jobbery and robbery of the House bill; it only whined and snarled because this or that section or class or interest did not get its share of the spoil. And in the Senate it is no better. It will still be led by GORMAN and JONES, and the opposition, the really practical opposition, will not be to the stealing, but to the division.

But if the Democratic responsibility is plain, that of the Republicans is equally plain and far greater. The Democracy has been corrupted and betrayed by leaders, but these leaders have, on this issue, and in their character and purpose, simply adopted the Republican standard. The Republicans, on the other hand, set up that standard years ago and have followed it persistently. The work of the Dingley committee was, as much as that of the Senate Finance Committee now is, huckstering from the start. There is not a trace in the whole long bill which it turned out of any honest effort to adapt the duties to present conditions in order either to secure revenue, or to remove burdens and restraints on industry or to prevent them, or to promote manufactures or commerce. On the contrary, note these two things which the Dingley committee has done throughout the monstrous measure it has turned out. First, with prices lower and steadily tending downward, it has applied a series of specific duties already equivalent to higher rates than the McKinley tariff imposed seven years ago. As prices go still lower these duties weigh more heavily, and most heavily on the cheaper goods which poor men consume. Second, it has largely increased the duties on many materials of manufactures, thus hampering our own industries, and not only making exports more difficult, but actually giving the foreign manufacturers an advantage in our home market. And it is almost inevitable that both these mischievous features of the bill will be made, not better, but worse, in the Senate.

This is the tariff situation. It is an ugly picture, but it is truthful.

HISTORIC BATTLE GROUNDS.

It is in a theatre of old wars and amid scenes made familiar to all the world through classic story that the Turk and the Greek are contending.

Pharsalos, to which the Crown Prince CONSTANTINE has retreated from Larissa, is the ancient Pharsalia in name, but not in site, lying some eight miles to the southwest of the battle ground where JULIUS CAESAR overcame POMPEY in 48 B. C. POMPEY'S troops on that occasion retreated to Larissa, reversing the movement made by the Greek troops on Friday.

EDHEM Pasha invaded Greece by the very pass through which XERXES led his immense Persian army in 480 B. C. Milouna Pass is that pass "by Petra, Pythium, and Olooson," referred to by GROTE and mentioned by LIVY. The Greeks had expected XERXES to enter the Thessalian plain by the way of the vale of Tempe, between Olympus and Ossa, and they occupied that pass. But when the Macedonian King privately sent them word that XERXES was to come by the other pass, west of Olympus, they gave up the plan of meeting him on their northern frontier. If they had made a stand against him in Milouna Pass they might have kept him out of their country and have saved Athens, just as CONSTANTINE would have averted all danger to Greece if he had been able to keep EDHEM Pasha north of the mountains.

Since he has let Larissa go so cheaply, it is not likely that in his weaker position at Pharsalos he will offer an effective resistance to EDHEM. But this time there will be no Thermopylae. In the first place, the road the victorious Turks will take toward Athens, if the fortunes of war allow them to take any, does not run through the famous pass where LEONIDAS and his 300 Spartans held out so valiantly against XERXES. From Zeitun to the west of the Malic Gulf, a Government road runs directly to Athens. But what is more to the point, there is no longer a pass at Thermopylae. As HERODOTUS describes it, there was barely room for a wagon road between Mount Oeta and the shore of the gulf, so that but three or four of LEONIDAS'S Spartans could fight abreast. In twenty-three hundred years the alluvial deposit brought down by the Spercheios has filled in the gulf far from the ancient shore, so that a broad marsh is now seen where LEONIDAS kept the pass. The hot springs which gave the place the name of the "hot gates" still flow, however. The changed shore line and the construction of new roads west of the mountain have destroyed this most famous of classic battle grounds. Here it was that the Aetolians met PHILIP, that ANTIOCHUS contended with the Romans, and the Greeks with BRENNUS and the Gauls. The treachery of EPHIALTES, who showed XERXES a mountain path that enabled him to get in the rear of the Spartans, was imitated in some of the later conflicts, and with the same results.

Salonica, at the head of the gulf, which the Greeks have threatened to destroy, is the Thessalonica where St. PAUL was so inhospitably treated that he went away to Kara Feria and was thence privately conveyed to Dion on the gulf, where he took ship for Athens.

The essential parts of the opinions of Justices GRAY and O'BRIEN in the Brooklyn civil service case are given in our columns this morning. They should be carefully read by every one interested in the reform of the civil service. It will be recalled that Justice ANDREWS substantially concurred in these views, which are in entire harmony, so far as the interpretation of the Constitution goes, with those of the lower courts. We have, then, for the enforcement of the merit system under the Constitution Chief Justice ANDREWS and Justices GRAY and O'BRIEN of the Court of Appeals, Justices GOODRICH, BRADLEY, CULLEN, BARTLETT, and HATCH of the Appellate Division, and Justice KEOGH of the Supreme Court, nine in all, opposed to Justices HAIGHT, VANN, BARTLETT, and MARTIN, four in all. Curiously enough, seven of the nine Judges for enforcement are Democrats and two are Republicans. The four Justices on the other side are all Republicans.

While several of the larger posts in the Diplomatic Service have been filled by Mr. MCKINLEY with care and sound judgment, he has made some appointments which it is mere charity to call mistakes. Of these the most conspicuous and unfortunate is that of POWELL CLAYTON as Minister to Mexico. We owe to that republic not merely respectful, but cordial, treatment. Our relations are necessarily intimate and might at any time become delicate and difficult to adjust. That they have so long been most satisfactory is due very largely to the enlightened character of President DIAZ and to the firmness, energy, and candor with which he has conducted intercourse with this country. To send to his Government as our representative a man both ignorant and careless of the country to which he goes, without distinction at home, and with conspicuous unfitness for any important station is an offense both to Mexico and to the United States. It is all the worse when we recall that the appointment is the payment of a political debt. It is impossible to regard such an act as either wise or honest.

Equally discreditable, though perhaps not so important, is the sending of the younger SEWALL to Hawaii. Whatever trouble it is possible to have with Hawaii must come from the selfish schemes of American residents there in the direction of annexation. The American people have no desire for the annexation of the islands. If they had a very strong desire for it, it would still be the duty of the President to see that that desire was not gratified until the people had been thoroughly informed regarding the consequences. It is especially his duty to see that nothing shall be done that may hamper the deliberate action of the Government or trick the country into a decision that it will repent. Young SEWALL, so far from being fitted for this task, is peculiarly liable to be foolish, hasty, and even worse. He made a bad failure in Samoa and deserted to the Republican Party to get revenge or compensation for his deserved disgrace. He gets it now at the expense of the safety and honor of the country.

We believe that the clamor of the Grand Army against the histories which fail to apply sufficiently stinging epithets to the Southern leaders has produced a school history that suits them and which they are now going to use their influence to spread through the schools. On the other hand, the corresponding organization in the South, the United Confederate Veterans, are calling for a history of their own, which will probably be as extreme in the opposite direction. Certainly both classes are sincere and both are more or less in error. So far as either succeeds in its object school children will be misled. But we do not see as there is any remedy except in the common sense of the people. No sane man now regards the Southern leaders as "traitors" in the sense that ARNOLD was or thinks of those who fought for slavery as consciously guilty of the immense wrong which slavery was. The war was really an arbitrament of a question which it was impossible otherwise to settle. The extent to which this is now recognized in the North and in the South is a marvel. It is reasonable to think that the harm done by passionate school histories on either side will be limited, because the motives that tend to produce peaceful union are infinitely more powerful than those that tend to produce discord.

The Nelson Bankruptcy bill, which has been passed by the Senate and is now pending in the House, is a compromise. Its main object is to make the process of releasing a voluntary bankrupt easier and cheaper, and greatly to limit the scope of involuntary bankruptcy. We do not believe that it will accomplish the former. On the contrary, we think the process will be found more costly and difficult. The greatest defect of the bill, however, is that it does not throw proper safeguards around the release of the bankrupt. It does not impose severe enough conditions to secure honesty. Release from debt is a privilege which public policy justifies and requires when the insolvent debtor is honest. If he is not, the release is a wrong to creditors and to the public, and should be guarded against with the utmost care.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If The Hartford Courant is to be trusted, women, as a class, are less courteous when riding about in street cars than are men as a class. Indeed, The Courant doesn't say "less courteous," but "more boorish," which is a very harsh and dreadful phrase, and one which nobody out of Connecticut would dare to use. The article in which the charge is made formulates a grievance against women which, while not exactly new, has not been definitely stated before so far as we have noticed. "If there are fourteen women on one side of a car, and one of them gets out," declares this critical Hartforder, "there is no room left for the man who is standing. The remaining women close promptly over the vacancy; and the twelve do it when another goes. Who ever saw women voluntarily push along and make a place for either man or woman to sit down in?" And Echo, thinking the matter over, isn't able to answer much more than "Who?" It's a pity that problems of this sort are constantly forcing themselves into public discussion. They are quite insoluble.

—As an experiment in mingled aesthetics and philanthropy, the managers of Kingsley House at Pittsburg, imitating those of Hull House at Chicago, have established what they call a "circulating art gallery." Pictures have been contributed in generous numbers by residents of the city who are interested in the work which this institution is doing among the poor, and on Thursday the first distribution was made. The method of taking and returning the pictures is like that by which books are drawn from a public library. Each loan is for one month, and at the expiration of that period another picture can be obtained. No applications not from heads of families are granted. The collection now consists chiefly of engravings, and some of them are of considerable value. They are all neatly framed, and on the back of each is pasted a printed description of the meaning of the picture and a sketch of the artist who made the original painting. Kingsley House is a "settlement" of the sort familiar in this and other cities, and has several successful departments, including a flourishing kindergarten.

PERSONAL.

—A Colonial relic of more than ordinary interest and value is now in the possession of CHARLES PATTON DIMITRY of New Orleans. It is the will of GEORGE LUDLOWE, brother of ROBERT LUDLOWE, Deputy Governor of Masachusetts and Connecticut from 1630 to 1634, and attached to it is a codicil bequeathing to the testator's nephew THOMAS certain property in Virginia, "together with a sixteenth part of the ship Mayflower." The will is dated Oct. 23, 1655, and is one of the very few authentic and original documents now in existence that mention the famous vessel of the Pilgrims. Mr. DIMITRY inherited this and other old papers almost as important from his mother, who, before her marriage, was MARY POWELL MILLS of Washington and belonged to a Virginian family that traced a direct descent from Gen. JOHN SMITH, a Colonel in the Revolutionary War and member of Congress. It is said that JOSEPH JEFFERSON has persuaded Mr. DIMITRY that the will should be deposited in Boston with the Bradford "History of Plymouth."

—Congressman BAILEY of Texas is not the first man of National prominence to rebel against the wearing of society's evening uniform. Most of his predecessors in revolt, however, have based their action on mere personal taste or comfort, and have not claimed that the funny little black coat would lead them so far into the giddy world of fashion that official duties would be neglected or forgotten. The late Hon. R. S. SPOFFORD used to tell of an exciting experience he once had in trying to keep Gen. CALEB CUSHING in a "swallow-tail" at some great public entertainment. The General fussed and fumed for a while in the unaccustomed garment, and at last, drawing Mr. SPOFFORD into a recess, said: "Take this blamed thing off and give me something else, or I will go in my shirt sleeves!" The coat came off, and the old blue coat with brass buttons went on. During the first Cleveland Administration, Attorney General GARLAND of Arkansas declined to attend any social functions because of his prejudice against the claw-hammer coat. JERRY SIMPSON has never worn evening clothes, although some think he will do so in a short time.

—It is the impression at Detroit that the newly appointed Minister to Turkey will resign the Presidency of the University of Michigan if he determines to hold the diplomatic position for the regular term of four years. Mr. ANGELL'S chief purpose in accepting the mission, it is said, is to arrange for a speedy settlement of the many American claims against the Porte arising from the destruction of missionary property in various parts of the Ottoman Empire, and if this business can be arranged within a reasonable time, say a year or so, he will probably then resign as Minister and return to the university. The Trustees say they would gladly give him leave of absence for such a time and purpose, but for the institution to remain without a responsible head four times as long would be quite another thing. As President of the university Mr. ANGELL has devoted such time as his administrative duties left him to delivering lectures on international law, and a year in active diplomatic work would be of value to the institution. Leave of moderate length would therefore be given for the same reason that professors are often allowed to take a course of study at an English or German university.

CURRENT NOTES.

A sturgeon measuring 8 feet and 6 inches and weighing 400 pounds was caught at Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday morning last. It is the biggest sturgeon ever caught there, so far as there is any record, and the fishermen estimate its value at $75.

* * *

Capt. Frank Baxter, Night Superintendent of the Point Street Bridge, Providence, R. I., has saved twenty-eight persons from drowning during his occupancy of the position, not always with the thanks of desperate men who had thrown themselves into the water, though he has several times risked his own life in his endeavor in their behalf.

* * *

Ex-Mayor Alexander T. Goodwin of Utica has presented to the public library of that city a collection of books and pamphlets of historical value, including a complete set of the State Red Books, with the exception of that for the year 1833. Many of these Red Books were once the property of Gov. Horatio Seymour and others were owned by Secretary William H. Seward.

* * *

Ex-Secretary Richard Olney has declined an invitation to a dinner extended to him by the solid men of Boston, pleading that his arrangements for the next few weeks prevent his accepting for an early date. Gov. Roger Wolcott, Mayor Josiah Quincy, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, President Eliot, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Dr. David W. Cheever were among the signers of the invitation.

* * *

It has taken a quarter-century struggle to get a law enacted in Wisconsin to regulate properly the practice of medicine in that State, but it has at length been accomplished at the present session of the Legislature. Gov. Scofield signed the bill last week. Much of the credit for the success is awarded to Dr. Clason, a gold Democrat member of the Assembly, and Dr. Mailer, Chairman of the "medical committee" of the State Senate.

* * *

The choice of the President of Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., to succeed the Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, resigned, has not yet been made, though many gentlemen are mentioned for the position, among them Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Colt of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Dr. Prall of Detroit, Carl A. Harstrom of Norwalk, Conn., and Dr. Mann of Orange, N. J. To retain certain bequests the President must be a clergyman, but three-fourths of the students at present at the college are said to be in favor of a layman.

* * *

The people of Charleston, S. C., or some of them, are longing for the building of a modern hotel in their city which will attract and retain wealthy Northern tourists in the Winter months, and The News and Courier tells them the essential thing when it says there must be "cordial attention from the desk," well-furnished living rooms, and a good cook in the kitchen. And it, also sensibly, adds: "The aim should not be too high. A modern hotel, costing half a million dollars, would do to start with. Under the right sort of management, it would not be more than one or two seasons before it would have to be enlarged."

PROFIT IN MODEL TENEMENTS.

Individuality in Such Buildings Necessary to First Secure and Then Keep Model Tenants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES of April 16 an article concerning what is there termed the economic experiment of Mr. Ross Winans of Baltimore, who erected 104 model tenement houses twenty-six years ago, which are now given up as a failure.

This touches upon a subject of extreme interest to me, as I have been both practically and experimentally interested for thirty years in this very thing, i. e., solving the problem of how to make numbers of tenement houses yield a fair profit to the owner and benefit to the tenants. I have given the matter careful thought and study, and the above incident only serves to confirm the conclusions I have reached from my own experience and a close observation of the experience of others.

In the hope of drawing out some ideas on the subject from those well qualified to give them, I will briefly state what seem to me two reasons for what you term the failure of an experiment.

First—It seems to me one cause was a lack of individuality, so to speak, in the houses. If each one of these 104 houses had been built in a different block throughout the length and breadth of Baltimore, differing somewhat in their style, and with nothing to emphasize the fact of their common ownership, I think there would have been a different story to tell. One of the first and strongest principles to be met with in a desirable, self-respecting class of tenants is the instinct to give their home the semblance of the individuality that comes with ownership, a reluctance to mingle in and lose their identity in a herd—to be just simply one of the tenants of the "104" houses. This wish must be catered to, or all the benefits from sanitary building or perfect conveniences are unavailing. You cannot benefit your fellow-beings in battalions; you must deal with them individually, whether it be to save their souls or provide them with good houses at a fair rental.

This trait, call it by what name you will—self-respect, personal vanity, or ambition—is inherent in all classes above the lowest and must be considered. The family who will come to you personally and receive gratefully a contribution to their larder would starve rather than go, as one of a class, to a soup kitchen. I have seen it tried scores of times in various American cities, and in every case the blocks or collections of houses that composed a "named" neighborhood would deteriorate years before individual or detached houses that were often much less pretentious.

Another fact bearing on this is exactly the opposite of what would be supposed. One would naturally believe that any odium attached to one of a "named" block or blocks of houses would so lose its identity in the great number as to weaken its effect. The reverse is true. A few such unfortunate accidents as an occupancy by an undesirable nationality or tenants of immoral reputation would taint the whole and multiply the mischief by the entire number. Even that hoodoo of the landlord, the reputation of a haunted house, if surely fixed on one of the "104" houses might in time determine the fate of the whole. The drop of ink would blacken the fountain.

Second—Twenty-six years is a very long time for one set of tenement houses to yield the same profit and retain the same class of tenants with which they began. If I were the custodian of a trust fund, to be kept strictly invested in tenement houses for the term of twenty-six years, out of which I was to pay besides an annuity of 5 per cent. on the principal, all the expenses of repairs, taxes, and insurance, and the probable city improvement assessments, such as paving, sewerage, &c., and yield up the trust at the end of said term at its full original value, occupied by the same class of tenants, I should feel compelled to sell and reinvest three times during that period to carry out the trust and make myself good.

In other words, with an ordinary tenement house, at the end of about eight years the expenses begin to eat up the profits. Then is the time to sell. The house is in just that condition that, if it is a detached one, somebody can afford to buy it at nearly its original value for his own occupancy, since his improvements and repairs need not be counted so closely and would be more lasting; but, if you let that opportunity slip and begin to let the house "as it stands," at lower rental in lieu of repairs, the property is doomed, you are drawing on your principal, its tenants will deteriorate, its end will be a rookery. This seems the inevitable law of tenement houses as compared with houses occupied by their owners. I recall a case in point. Thirty-five years ago in a growing city a man erected in the same block on separate lots two residences, one for his own home, the other for rental. Equally well built, they were occupied in the beginning by persons of the same style of living and requirements. To-day the homestead is one of the most desirable residences in the city; the tenement, with every care and expenditure that was warranted short of actual loss, is a rookery. Each decade brought a poorer class of tenants, and now it is "too old" for the poorest, if respectable.

Perhaps the greatest sufferers I have known from such a state of affairs have been the wives and minor children of men who invested all their savings in this kind of real estate, and after their death it had to lie tied up for a long term of years. In most of these cases the beneficiaries would have realized far more in the end had the money been in a bank at 3 per cent.

There must be many who could write wisely and helpfully on this subject.

If any person can point to 102 tenement houses in any American city of which he has had the management that have been rented steadily at a profit to a good class of tenants for twenty-six years and are to-day of the same value as tenements for the same class of people that they were in 1871, he must possess a secret that the ethics of philanthropy would seem to require that he should impart to his fellow-men. S. E. C.

April 20, 1897.

One of the Ablest.

From The Lexington (Va.) News.

In these days of sensational journalism papers such as THE NEW YORK TIMES deserve the support of good people. THE TIMES is daily adding to its wide reputation as one of the ablest as well as cleanest American journals.

NUGGETS.

The Pity of It.

If everybody was only just like you, wouldn't this be a lovely world?—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

How Many?

New York is boasting of a thirty-one-pound lobster. Why, in Florida, a great many shrimp weigh that much.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

And There You Are.

Yes; if a man really loves a woman, he will give up smoking for her. But if she really loves him, she will not ask him to.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Where Lies the Profit.

The man who has a lot of schemes for making money can generally get more profit by selling them than he can by working them himself.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Plethoric.

Mrs. Brown—I hear that the man Miss Gray is to marry is quite wealthy.

Mrs. White—Yes, I understand that he is in immoderate circumstances.—Boston Transcript.

Lake City Gayety.

"We gave Jack a surprise party in his bachelor apartments."

"Was it a success?"

"Yes; he got wind of it and wasn't there."—Chicago Record.

Uniform Climate.

Stranger—But I hear that your New England climate is exceedingly variable.

Native—Not a bit of it; quite the contrary. It is pretty much the same all the year round; continually changing.—Boston Transcript.

All Right.

A man always puts on the left shoe last, and when he puts on the right shoe first—on the right foot—he also puts on the left shoe on the right foot. A man most always puts the right shoe on the left foot, and the left shoe on the right foot.—Baltimore American.

THE AGE OF REASON.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

If you want to get rich in a brief day or two,
Devise a bold swindling scheme;
The public will straightway contribute to you,
No matter how foolish your plan may seem!
If you only explain
That each victim shall gain
Through the losses the other investors sustain,
The wildest and craziest swindle will "go"—
Folks like to get something for nothing, you know!

If you have a good thing that is perfectly fair,
With a sensible profit in view,
Nobody will care to invest in a share
For the purpose of helping you through!
We'll not cheat or steal,
But most of us feel
Suspicious of any legitimate deal
Where the gains are for all, and in consequence slow—
Where a few do not take from the many, you know!

We laugh at the man who will buy a gold brick,
Or foolishly sign a blank check;
"Such Reubens," we're wont to declare,
"make us sick,
For they'll get it, of course, in the neck!"
What we want is some plan
Where each of us can—
In a businesslike way"—be the brick selling man—
Some plan that gives only the "favored" a show
To get something for little or nothing, you know!

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

The Real Object of Prince Hohenlohe's Visit to Paris, as Reported in London.

TO UNITE FRANCE AND GERMANY

He Wanted the Republic to Support the Empire in Opposition to Great Britain's Methods in the Transvaal—A Duel in Paris.

LONDON, April 25.—The Times's correspondent at Paris has been informed that the object of Prince Hohenlohe's visit to M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, was to discuss the situation in the Transvaal.

He wanted to persuade France, and through her Russia, to support Germany in resisting Great Britain's imperious attitude toward the Boers, in exchange for Germany's support of France in the Egyptian question.

BOTH INJURED IN THE DUEL.

The Prince de Chimay and M. Clemenceau Fight with Swords.

PARIS, April 25.—The outcome of the article by M. Clemenceau in the Echo de Paris was a duel with swords this morning, between M. Clemenceau and Prince de Chimay.

Both were wounded simultaneously, Clemenceau receiving a wash in the right arm and the Prince a slight scratch on the shoulder.

Honored by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The Emperor Nicholas has formally confirmed the appointment of Count Muravieff as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he has conferred the decoration and order of Vladimir upon M. de Kotzebue, the Russian Minister to the United States.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

VIENNA, April 25.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, with the Archduke Otto and Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has started for St. Petersburg.

LONDON, April 25.—The bark Vega, (Italian,) Capt. Porzi, from Capanl for Bucksport, Me., has arrived at Carthagena with her stem and starboard quarter damaged, as the result of a collision with the Spanish bark Aranco, bound from Iviza for Teneriffe. The fate of the latter vessel is unknown. Her master and one member of her crew were on board the Vega.

MRS. THOMAS C. PLATT VERY ILL

She Has Had a Relapse and Her Friends Are Anxious About Her.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, the wife of the Senator, who was very ill a short time ago, but who had to some extent recovered her health, has suffered another attack of like nature to that before reported, and since Friday her condition has given grave concern to her husband and friends.

It is said to-night that she is in such poor condition that the Senator will not to-morrow join the party of Senators going over to New York.

SENATOR HARRIS FAILING.

Grave Fears that He Will Never Again Be Seen in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Letters received here by friends of Senator Harris of Tennessee report him in very poor health. Instead of gaining strength since his departure, he has seemed to fail steadily since he went South in the hope of recuperating after the operation performed upon his eye, and some of his associates are fearful lest he has been seen for the last time in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Harris is a very old man. He is believed to be nearly eighty years old, but as he has never put the date of his birth in the Congressional Directory, his supposed age has been reached rather by inference and comparison than by direct information.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

For the Superior Consolidated Land Company.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 25.—Papers have been served upon officials of the Superior Consolidated Land Company here, in proceedings looking to the placing of the company in the hands of receivers. The complaint is made in the United States Federal Court in Madison, and is in the name of Anna D. Scott of Philadelphia, the estate of the late Gen. Thomas A. Scott having been largely interested in the Consolidated Company.

It is understood here that the proceeding is friendly and in the interest of raising money to carry the company's property and to reorganize the concern. The Consolidated is capitalized at $3,600,000.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mgr. Merry del Val Said to Oppose the Government Settlement.

MONTREAL, April 25.—A sensation has been created in political circles here, owing to the reported adverse decision of Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Delegate to Canada, on the Government's settlement of the Manitoba school question. It is stated to-night on good authority that J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, on this account is strongly in favor of an immediate dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the people to indorse the agreement entered into with the Manitoba authorities.

The Minister argues that with a hostile decision of the Pope's representative it is only natural to suppose that Quebec Province would not support the Government so strongly as is the case to-day, while, on the other hand, Mr. Tarte believes that the French-Canadian Premier would obtain an overwhelming majority from the English-speaking provinces, and thus give the school question its quietus.

THE NEW CRUISER BROOKLYN.

She Will Make Her Final Trial Trip This Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, as sound as before she struck on schooner Ledge, will lift her anchor from the Delaware River to-morrow morning and pass down to the sea. She will undergo her final trial trip under the supervision of the Naval Board of Inspection, after which she will be assigned to her station. Commodore Dewey, who is Chief of the Board of Inspection, went aboard with his associates to-day. The Brooklyn will be put through an eight hours run at sea, and her guns will be fired to prove their soundness and the stability of their working arrangements.

After this test, the cruiser will proceed to Brooklyn, to receive the service of silver plate presented to her by the citizens of the city whose name she bears. She will finally run to Newport, R. I., where she will take on her torpedo outfit, and will then be ready for duty.

The Brooklyn is expected to take part in the exercises attendant upon the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in June. It is understood that she will be assigned to the European squadron, probably as flagship.

Hebrew Asylum Entertainment.

The 800 children who are inmates of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the Boulevard, had an afternoon of rare pleasure yesterday, through the efforts of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Circle, connected with the asylum. Imro Fox, the comic conjurer, kept them in a continuous uproar with feats of sleight of hand. There were songs also by the Weston sisters and Miss Essie Harris, and exercises by the children. After the entertainment the circle members served the little ones with cake and cream.

SPORTS AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

Opening of a Series of Interclass Games—Sophmores Plant a Tree.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 25.—A series of games between the classes of Vassar for the college championship was commenced yesterday. The class of 1900 defeated Class '99 by a score of 3 to 2, and '97 defeated '98 by a score of 3 to 1. The games were spirited. They will be continued for several weeks.

The sophomore class planted its tree by moonlight last night. The members of the class impersonated Brownies, and after the exercises and the tree planting, they gave a Brownie play in the college theatre.

BUFFALO BILL'S PARADE.

His Wild West Performers Will Traverse Many Streets To-day.

A picturesque spectacle will be presented to-day in the street parade of Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders. Col. W. F. Cody will lead the paraders, and his followers will include detachments from the Sixth United States Cavalry, the Fifth United States Artillery, Irish lancers from the English Army, cuirassiers from the German Emperor's own regiment, Cossacks of the Russian Army, over 100 Indian warriors from the six most warlike tribes, gypsies from Hungary, vaqueros from Mexico, Gauchos from the Argentine Republic, Riffian Arabs from the desert of Sahara, besides Buffalo Bill's own cowboys.

The line is to move at 9 o'clock, leaving Madison Square Garden and proceeding over the following route: Madison Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, to First Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Madison Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to the Bowery, to Canal Street, to Hudson Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Broadway, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Madison Avenue, to the Garden.

The opening performance will be given this evening. Boxes have been reserved for visiting statesmen from Washington, army officers, and the Governors of the various States. It will be Buffalo Bill's first exhibition on Manhattan Island in eleven years.

MR. WINTER AMONG FRIENDS.

The Veteran Dramatic Critic the Guest of the Lotos Club.

William Winter, the dramatic critic, was the guest of honor of the Lotos Club Saturday night, when about 200 members and guests sat down to a dinner at the clubhouse, 556 Fifth Avenue. Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, was toastmaster. Among those present were Joseph Jefferson, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Judge C. P. Daly, Judge J. F. Daly, Reginald De Koven, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Horace B. Fry, John Russell Young, F. F. Mackay, G. P. Lathrop, and Daniel Frohman.

Mr. Winter, when called upon to speak said he understood that the invitation to him was an excuse to rally all the veterans interested in stage affairs for the purpose of emphasizing the club's respect for the stage in these days when it is a little under a cloud. He believed, however, that the present state of affairs was quite transitory. He pointed to the traditions of the American stage and named the famous actors. In so doing he paid a tribute to Joseph Jefferson. His own career as a writer, he said, was drawing to a close. Here the audience interrupted with cries of "No!" He said he had always striven for abstract right, and that if he had made enemies, they were enemies of refinement and virtue.

Joseph Jefferson kept the diners laughing with a witty speech, chiefly alluding to his visit to England with Mr. Winter. Addresses were made also by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, ex-Judge C. P. Daly, and Judge J. F. Daly. F. F. Mackay recited a poem.

THE LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.

Third of the Season Given Before an Enthusiastic Audience.

The Liederkranz concerts are unfailingly delightful from the amateur zest which the chorus unites with a skill that is professional, and from the competency of its professional assistance. The third concert of the present season was given last evening to an audience that packed the great hall. One could not help wishing that a committee of the Sabbatarians of the Legislature could be allowed for once to "investigate" one of the Sunday concerts of one of the German societies. The experience might be no more enlightening than that of the savage who found a watch, but it would induce something like reflection.

That very pretentious work, Nicodé's "Ocean," occupied the first half of the programme. Although the orchestral parts of it have been given, the work in its entirety is a novelty here, "and justly so," for though it may be worth hearing for once, it is not likely to be repeated. The composer is one of the numerous musicians upon whom a good deal of music has "rubbed off," without taking on any new character in the process. It is impossible to detect in the "Ocean" anything of the compiler's own. A soprano solo is a rather refreshing oasis in the score, and it was agreeably sung by Miss Lemon.

The second part was of more musical interest, comprising settings of some quaint sixteenth century German and French volkslieder, which were pretty in themselves and charmingly sung, the Liederkranz being assisted in them by a "frauenchor," which was heard alone and to advantage in Hiller's amusing "Cuckoo" canon. The Liederkranz alone sang, and, of course, well, besides the choruses in Nicodé's work, Liszt's "Rheinweinlied," a new chorus by Dregert, and two pretty Italian volkslieder. The death of Brahms was recognized in the presentation of two songs, one from his latest cycle, well sung by Mr. Heinrich Meyn. The other soloist was Miss Leontine Gaertner, violoncellist, who gave two compositions for her instrument of Popper in a manner that was pleasing, if not either magistral or magnetic. The concert concluded with Max Bruch's vigorous and musicianly "Schoen Ellen," which gained by contrast with the novelty of the evening.

KILLED BY CARS AT CAMDEN.

Henry F. Cann Run Over While in an Epileptic Fit.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 25.—Harry F. Cann, a builder of this place, was killed to-night by a train.

He fell on the railroad track in an epileptic fit. Before any one could reach him a train came thundering along. It passed directly over his body cutting it to pieces. Cann leaves a wife and three children.

The Mask and Wig Club.

The Washington Mask and Wig Club, an amateur operatic organization, composed of well-known lawyers, students, and professional men of the capital, will present the opera "Mikado" at Carnegie Lyceum on Thursday evening next. Charles Broadway Rouss has guaranteed the expenses of the company's visit to this city, and the performance will be under the patronage of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Cleveland Will See "Nora."

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has engaged two boxes in the Irving Place Theatre for next Tuesday night. The ex-President, Mrs. Cleveland, and some friends want to see Agnes Sorma, the German actress, now starring in the Irving Place Theatre, in her impersonation of Nora, in Hendrik Ibsen's "Doll's House."

A Child for the Duchess of York.

LONDON, April 25.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, wife of the heir presumptive to the British throne, was safely delivered of a daughter at York Cottage, Sandringham, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mother and child are well.

De Reszkes, Calvé, Lehmann

and other artists of the Metropolitan and Damrosch Opera Companies having used Steinway pianos for the past season, and these pianos now being in our possession, as well as an extra fine stock of slightly used and thoroughly repaired Steinway (fully guaranteed) and other pianos, can be obtained at low figures for cash and on installments. We extend the privilege to purchasers of exchanging these pianos within a reasonable time for new Steinway pianos at a fair and proper valuation. Steinway & Sons, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East 14th Street.

FAREWELL TO SANDWICHES

Last Sunday for the "Raines Hotels" Celebrated with Mournful Laxity in Law Enforcement.

POLICE WERE NOT INSTRUCTED

Chief Conlin Got a Copy of the New Amendments Too Late to Prepare Rules—Magistrate Crane Scores Officers Making Excise Arrests.

A mournful laxity marked the enforcement of the liquor law in the so-called "Raines hotels" throughout the city yesterday. While the new amendments virtually abolishing these institutions have been signed by Gov. Black and are now law, the interpretation of the enactments will require time.

Chief Conlin received a certified copy of the amended liquor law Saturday night at 10 o'clock. The pressure of preparation for Tuesday's parade at Headquarters would not permit of him studying the law and issuing orders for its enforcement yesterday.

"I will have a general order ready for the Captains some time during the week, and they will see that all saloons and hotels are informed as to the exact requirements of the law," said the Chief. "Such information will be explicit, and there will be no excuse of ignorance when any one is apprehended next Sunday for violating the excise law."

This was pretty well understood throughout the city yesterday, and the stock sandwich that has done duty for so many occasions was filling its mission in a farewell rôle.

Magistrate Crane, in Essex Market Court, yesterday morning, scored Policeman Reich of the Fifth Street Station, who arrested Louis Muller, a saloon keeper of 881 Bowery, for selling him drinks without insisting on the purchase of sandwiches.

The Magistrate asked the policeman why he made the arrest, and getting an answer that the excise law had been violated, remarked: "How do you know? I have not seen the law; neither has your superior officer." Then the policeman pleaded he was only obeying instructions. Other policemen came in for a dressing down. Detectives Quigley, Wuchner, Bricknadel, and Ryan arrested Louis Maryosh of 96 Monroe Street, a saloon keeper, and James Banks, bartender for C. D. Shields at 118 Fourth Avenue, who were charged with selling drinks without sandwiches. The status of the charges being in question until the new law might be studied up, the three prisoners were paroled until Wednesday next.

LOVE SENT HIM TO PRISON.

Charles Warren Spalding Refuses to Renounce a Woman, and Is Locked Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Love, not locks, has made Charles Warren Spalding, disgraced banker and defaulting Treasurer of public moneys, a prisoner in the county jail. He would have kept out of the jail if he had renounced Sarah Louise Ervin. He refused liberty at that price.

"An infamous proposition was made to me just before I came to the court," he said, "and I am only sorry I cannot resent it in other ways than by its rejection."

Then he told a friend that he had been offered a bond big enough to cover anything that may be brought against him if he would "throw over" forever Sarah Louise Ervin, and he said: "Liberty is as dear to me as to any man, but I can't purchase it at the price of honor." Spalding wants to make Miss Ervin his wife. His most intimate friends declare that he has never been more than a protector to the girl. Spalding himself knew who sent the offer, and prepared a withering letter to be taken to the person. This was just before he was taken to the county jail. But it was deemed best by his advisers not to deliver it.

Spalding, on failing to secure a bondman, surendered himself at the county jail, and was placed in a cell in Murderers' Row, but afterward transferred to a less conspicuous place. He was searched and relieved of a small sum of money, some papers, including a timetable of a railway leading to Canada, and a large and valuable diamond. Later a box of American Beauty roses and a letter, addressed to him in a woman's writing, were delivered by a messenger.

SERIOUS TROUBLE EXPECTED

Over the Attempt of Americans to Locate Claims on the Rich Placer Mines of Klondyke.

TACOMA, Wash., April 25.—Serious trouble is expected on Klondyke River, Alaska, over immensely rich placer mines now being opened. Klondyke is on Canadian soil, and because of their value Inspector Constantine of the mounted police has limited the size of a claim to six acres.

Circle City is on American soil, having no Federal officers save a Postmaster, and has become infested with several hundred toughs, many being fugitives from justice in the United States. A large number of these have gone to Klondyke and finding the best gold claims demanded that they be divided with them. The Canadian miners, backed by mounted police, have refused. Both sides are armed, and when the last mail left Klondyke in March a conflict was expected daily.

On the American side of the line, each claim consists of twenty acres. When the only discovered placer grounds were in the vicinity of Circle City, the residents were very jealous of their rights, and protested against Canadians taking up claims on American territory. The remembrance of this treatment has embittered the Canadians at Klondyke, who declare that they will use their guns at the first attempt of Americans to work on Canadian claims.

HONORS FOR MOTHER STEWART.

Her Eighty-first Birthday Celebrated by Several Meetings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 25.—A largely attended meeting was held this morning at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in celebration of the eighty-first birthday anniversary of Mother Stewart, the world-famed Woman's Christian Temperance Union leader. The eminent lady has been quite ill of late, as a result of a fall received while shopping four months ago. She and her friends have little hope that she will live to see another birthday. By request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union similar services were held at various points over the State.

Mother Stewart was unable to attend the exercises at St. Paul's Church. After they were over a large number of friends called at her home and paid their respects to the aged lady. The programme at the church embraced accounts by different speakers of Mother Stewart's life before the crusade, her work during the crusade, her work in Great Britain, and her work for prohibition.

Among those who took part were Mrs. N. H. Alexander, the Rev. Mr. Curnick, Miss Susan Jallard, Mrs. John Foos, Mrs. Julia Guy, Miss Kate Kauffman, R. S. Thompson, and the Rev. Charles Hundson.

Edwin Morse, Pool Seller, Dead.

BOSTON, April 25.—Edwin Morse, the veteran poolseller and bookmaker, widely known among race track habitues, died of heart trouble at his residence in North Cambridge, to-night, aged sixty-five years. A widow and two sons survive him.

FARROW MAKES CHARGES

Alleged Partner of Insurance Swindler Woods Accuses Officers of the Mutual Reserve.

RETURNED TO BE PROSECUTED

He Talks About Being Sent to Do "Dirty Work"—President Burnham Emphatic in Denial of Any Connection with the Frauds.

Central Office detectives arrested Edward S. Farrow, forty-two years old, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Army, at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Mr. Farrow gave out a statement for publication, in which he makes direct and detailed charges against the management of the association, and especially against F. A. Burnham, the President.

The offense for which Mr. Farrow was arrested is alleged to have been committed in Pittsburg. He says he has been in Canada awaiting the completion of arrangements for bail, and that he returned voluntarily, submitted to arrest, and will to-day waive all requisition formalities and go to Pittsburg to give bail and stand trial if required to do so.

He declares that as General Superintendent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association he was sent to Pittsburg to do "dirty work," and to fight some battles for the association; that he placed there a large line of creditor insurance in favor of C. Lynford Wood & Co., bankers, and that in consequence of this opposing companies began an attack on the association. This, Mr. Farrow alleges, led to the arrest of Wood by order of Charles W. Harper of the revision department of the association, who was sent to Pittsburg by President Burnham.

Agreed to be Prosecuted.

Mr. Farrow further states that he returned here from Pittsburg and agreed to stand persecution to a certain extent because President Burnham could not recede from his action against Woods, but that the matter has gone beyond the limit he expected. Acting on the advice of his counsel, Col. A. S. Bacon, formerly the partner of ex-Senator David B. Hill, he makes fifteen distinct charges against President Burnham. They include bad faith in the transfer of old policy holders, having bonds nearing maturity, to be renewed in "five-year combination option policies," exaggerated figures of new business, and acquiescence in the transactions of Wood & Co.

President Burnham, when seen at his residence last night, said Mr. Farrow was simply resorting to the old trick of abusing the prosecution because of lack of other defense. He first laughed heartily, when the charges were read to him, and then became serious, as he said that he recognized the fact that such accusations, no matter from what source, might cause unnecessary worry to policy holders. He denounced Mr. Farrow in the strongest terms, and asserted that all his charges are absolutely false and unfounded.

"Anybody who has any doubt about the condition of the Mutual Reserve," he said, "or who distrusts its management, is welcome to examine the books."

"All the new business you report is bona fide, new business, is it? There has been no 'padding,' as charged by Mr. Farrow?" he was asked.

"It is all genuine new business," he answered. "I and two other officers of the association have made oath to it. We have to stand the scrutiny of forty-four insurance departments in this country and several abroad. Certainly if there was anything wrong in our reports some of them would have discovered it."

Mr. Burnham then said that the concern of Woods & Co., which was recently exposed in Pittsburg after Woods's arrest, was organized by Farrow, who had put in with Woods a dummy partner from Brooklyn named Phelps. The latter was not, he thought, cognizant of the purpose for which the concern was organized.

"I will prosecute Farrow to the end," he said. "Nobody can defraud the Mutual Reserve with impunity while I am at the head of it."

Col. Bacon, when seen last night at his home in Brooklyn, said it was true that he was counsel for Mr. Farrow.

"Is it true that he makes public his charges against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association on your advice?"

"If he says so, I suppose it is right," answered Col. Bacon, "but I am not to be interviewed on the subject."

Superintendent Harper's Denial.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 25.—The charges made by Lieut. Edward S. Farrow in New York concerning the Mutual Reserve Fund Association were telegraphed to Pittsburg, and were shown to-night to C. F. Harper, the Superintendent of the company who had Farrow indicted. Harper denied his charges and asserted he has enough evidence to convict Farrow. Frank X. Burns, who worked up the case against Woods and Farrow, left for New York to-night to be on hand if Farrow should fight the requisition. It is stated that Farrow has arranged for bail in Pittsburg.

DAMAGED BY HEAVY STORMS.

Houses and Crops Washed Away, and Railroad Trains Stopped in the Indian Territory.

EUFAULA, Indian Territory, April 25.—A series of cloudbursts, heavy wind and rain storms occurred in and around Eufaula all of last night, and extended over about 100 square miles of territory. The rain fell in torrents, and was the heaviest for fifty years. Farmhouses, fences, and crops were washed away to an extent amounting to a calamity.

The North Canadian Railroad bridge is so badly damaged that no trains can cross it, and it cannot be repaired for twenty-four hours. The south-bound passenger train had scarcely passed it at 9:45 last night when the south end gave way. Many trains are tied up at this point, and there is a series of washouts for twenty miles that are impassable for the present.

The damage to crops is beyond estimate. Nearly every acre of ground for many miles in all directions will have to be replanted. Many farms are entirely under water.

All ferryboats are washed away, and communication is cut off. So far no loss of life is reported.

A cyclone passed about five miles south of the town, destroying some houses and killing cattle, but the full loss cannot be ascertained at this hour. The rivers are now falling.

MRS. JACKSON DIES AGED 106.

Colored Woman of Newark Who Said She Was Born in 1791.

NEWARK, April 25.—Mrs. Hester Jackson, colored, who said she was 106 years old, died in St. Michael's Hospital yesterday.

The old woman's story was that she was born a slave near Rahway April 16, 1791. She used to tell how Washington, while visiting her owner, Elston March, gave her some pennies for paring potatoes.

She had five husbands, the last of whom, Henry Jackson, died five years ago. He was a veteran of the war, and as his widow Mrs. Jackson received a pension of $8 a month.

Veteran Corps Celebrates.

The seventy-sixth anniversary of the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was held Saturday evening at the Sturtevant House. There were over 200 members of the corps and their guests present. President John Coonan presided. The toasts and gentlemen who responded to them were as follows: "The Day We Celebrate," Judge Fitzgerald; "The United States," Col. John W. Manshall; "New York," Mayor Gleason of Long Island City; "The Sixty-ninth Regiment," Mr. Smith; "The Irish Soldier and the War for the Union," Gen. O'Beirne; "Our Guests," James Coleman.

Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I. Season of 1897 opens June 26th. WARREN LELAND, Jr.—Adv.

CHARLES B. FOSDICK DYING

The President of the Second National Bank at the Point of Death.

HIS RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE

Broken Down by the Death of His Wife and Only Son He Was Too Weak to Rally After an Attack of Bronchitis.

Charles Baldwin Fosdick, President of the Second National Bank, and one of the wealthiest and best-known leather merchants in the city, is lying at the point of death at his home, 31 West Thirty-sixth Street. He is suffering from a complication of diseases—kidney trouble and heart failure. He is seventy-three years old and has been in failing health since the death of his only son, about two years ago. The death of their son sent Mrs. Fosdick to her deathbed, and the double affliction weakened Mr. Fosdick considerably.

Until six weeks ago, Mr. Fosdick was able to attend to his duties at the bank and to direct the management of his hide and leather business. He contracted bronchitis and had no strength to rally after the disease had left him. The heart failure is his most serious trouble.

Shortly before midnight last night his physician, Dr. Clarence E. Beebe gave out this bulletin: "Mr. Fosdick is failing rapidly, and is hardly expected to survive the night."

Mr. Fosdick was born and educated in New York City. He started in the hide and skin business in a small way, but soon became a power in the market. He was one of the founders of the Hide and Leather Bank, started for the convenience of the merchants of the Swamp, and was its first President. Finding himself unable to devote the requisite time to its affairs, he retired from the office, although retaining for a time a vote in its directorate. When the Second National Bank was in trouble in 1886, Mr. Fosdick went to its assistance, and was elected a Director, and later its Vice President. His shrewd advice restored prosperity to the institution, and when President George Monroe died about three years ago he was chosen to succeed him.

Although all his life a stanch Republican and interested in National and local politics, Mr. Fosdick was never a candidate for any office. He was high in the counsels of the Union League Club, and for some years was Chairman of its Executive Committee. Besides the Union League, he is a member of the City and Uptown Clubs, the New England Society, and the American Museum of Natural History. He is a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Fosdick has two grandchildren, the sons of Charles Fosdick, Jr., by his second wife, who was Miss Nellie Clarke, the New Salem, H. Wales, an intimate friend of Mr. Fosdick for forty years, and President F. D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, called on Mr. Fosdick yesterday in response to a desire he had expressed to see them, but he was then almost unconscious, and it was judged best not to disturb him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander W. Moir.

Alexander Wilson Moir, G. C., M. G., who died at his home, at St. Hillers, Island of Jersey, Tuesday, April 6, was a son of the eminent surgeon, Dr. James Moir of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a brother of Mr. James Moir of this city. Mr. Moir comes of a family that has long been prominent in Scotland. His father was an eminent surgeon in the early part of this century, and his brother, Dr. John Moir, was for a number of years the President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was also the author of a number of noted medical works. Mr. Moir spent the greater part of his life in the West Indies, always holding official positions. He botained his first position in 1840, in the Custom House in Jamaica. He soon gave up this to become Governor of Turks Island. Afterward he was Governor of the Virgin Islands.

He held this position for a number of years and then became Governor of Antigua. His last official position was that of Governor of St. Kilts. Mr. Moir paid two visits to this country, the last in 1870. The cause of his death was cancer of the stomach; he has been a sufferer from it for some time. Mr. Moir was born in Edinburgh. He was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. eH leaves a wife and four children. His eldest daughter is the widow of hte Lord Bishop of Honduras. Mr. Moir was a member of Her Brittanic Majesty's Privy Council.

John H. Atwater.

John H. Atwater, an old and well-known resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 232 Jefferson Avenue, Saturday of gastritis. He was seventy-three years old and had been ailing for several weeks.

Mr. Atwater was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 23, 1824. He was a descendant of David Atwater, one of the original planters of the New Haven colony, in 1838. His great-grandfather was Treasurer of Yale College during the period of the Revolution. His grandfather, Jeremiah M., was a graders of the New Haven colony, in 1638. His father, William C. Atwater, was the head of the firm of Atwater, Mulford & Co. until 1861.

Descended from a line of merchants, John H. Atwater entered business in New York in 1839. He entered the employ of Foote & Ward, importers. In 1847 he became a member of the firm. At the outbreak of the gold fever in 1849 he sailed for the Golden Gate with a stock of goods for San Francisco, and arriveu safely after a passage of 180 days.

Mr. Atwater returned to New York in 1853 and became associated with the firm of Benham, Whiting & Co., whom he succeeded in 1860, conducting the business under the name of J. H. Atwater & Co. The firm at the outbreak of the war obtained Government contracts from Chester A. Arthur, then Quartermaster General at New York. Mr. Atwater retired from active business in 1869 to devote himself to real estate speculation. He was a charter member of Bedford Lodge, No. 574, F. and A. M. In 1870 he was elected by the Republicans to the Board of Supervisors from the Twenty-third Ward. He was re-elected in 1881.

Mr. Atwater was a member of St. George's Episcopal Church. He leaves a wife, two sons, and three daughters.

The funeral services will be conducted in St. George's Church by the Rev. St. Clair Hester at 2 P. M. Wednesday.

Mrs. Catherine C. Havens.

Mrs. Catherine Cebra Havens died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. K. E. Stevens, in Stamford, Conn., on Saturday. She was born on Beekman Street, this city, in the first year of this century. She was the second wife of Rensselaer Havens and the daughter of Orange and Cebra Webb. Her husband was a member of the firm of Jenkins & Havens, commission merchants. Mrs. Havens leaves two sons, Howard Havens of San Francisco and Sylvester Deering Havens of Milwaukee. Among her grandchildren are Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood, and Rensselaer H. Bissell of New York and Mrs. T. Cuyler Paterson of Philadelphia.

Charles C. Little.

Charles C. Little, Vice President of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of this city, and Secretary of the Larchmont Yacht Club, died Saturday evening at Hotel Empire, in his forty-ninth year. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Little was not only well known among the business men of this city, but took an active share in the life of Larchmont, where he made his Summer home. He was Vestryman of St. John's Church, Larchmont, and always had taken a lively interest in the Larchmont Yacht Club. He was a member of Taine Lodge of Masons. Funeral services will be held in St. John's Church, Larchmont, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

William H. Dean.

William H. Dean, for several years, and until two years ago, at the head of the subscription department of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died yesterday, at his home, 2,612 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. He was forty-eight years old. His death was due to an accident. A little more than a week ago he was thrown or pushed from the platform of a Third Avenue cable car, in front of the Post Office, and struck on his head. He was taken unconscious to the Hudson Street Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain.

He regained consciousness for a few hours, and was removed to his home. On Tuesday he relapsed into unconsciousness, and remained in that condition until his death.

Mr. Dean was born in this city, and lived here until about a year ago, when he removed to Brooklyn. He was a member of United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor. He leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter. He will be buried at Greenwood to-morrow afternoon.

Col. William H. Riblet.

Col. William H. Riblet, President of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, died at his home, 120 West Seventy-fifth Street, Saturday afternoon from heart trouble. Col. Riblet was born in this city July 17, 1816. For a long time he was employed in the County Clerk's office. In 1851 he organized the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, and was elected its Secretary. He was also admitted to the New York bar, although he never practiced. For over sixty years he had been identified with the Seventh Regiment, in which he was appointed Captain of the Fourth Company. When, in 1862, President Lincoln sent out his call for 75,000 men, he went with the regiment to Washington, and remained there from April to June. The following year he was stationed in Baltimore. When the draft riots broke out in this city, Col. Riblet was in New York, having been sent here to recover from an illness that had separated him from his regiment. Although just out of a sick bed, he was called upon to take charge of the military operations incidental to subduing the riots. For his valor and skill in those troubles, as well as for general meritorious military conduct, he was brevetted Colonel in 1861. In 1866 he resigned his command in the regiment. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association and of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R. He leaves four sons, three daughters, and nine grandchildren. Funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Interment will be in Greenwood on Wednesday.

Augustus S. Landis.

Augustus S. Landis of Hollidaysburg, Penn., died at his home yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Pennington, N. J., and was graduated from Jefferson College in 1853. He was Principal of the Hollidaysburg Academy for many years and afterward acted as editor of The Democratic Standard. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1873.

In 1895 Mr. Landis was appointed President Judge of Blair County by Gov. Pattison. He was defeated for that office at the election by Martin Bell, the Republican candidate. His name was presented several times in Democratic State Conventions for Judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts. He was a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church and a Commissioner to the last General Assembly. He was one of the managers of the State Reformatory at Huntington. A widow and three daughters survive him.

Philip R. Underhill.

Philip Rhinelander Underhill of 33 East Seventy-fifth Street died Saturday at his residence, of general debility, aged eighty-two years. He had been very feeble and ill for two months. No members of his immediate family survive him. He came of an old Quaker family. His father was Isaac Underhill and his mother Elizabeth Rhinelander, a sister of Jacob Rhinelander. He never married, and during the life of his parents lived on the old Underhill homestead, on the Pelham Road, in Eastchester, N. Y. His father owned much property in Eastchester, which he inherited. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Eastchester. The funeral service will be held on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Coffey, his pastor, will officiate. Interment will be in the family plot in the St. Paul's Church Cemetery.

Shepherd Thayer.

Shepherd Thayer of North Adams, Mass., died yesterday, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Thayer had practiced law in North Adams for many years. He served in the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1867 and 1869. In 1871 and 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, where he took a leading part in the fight to secure an appropriation to build the Hoosic Tunnel.

He was appointed special Justice of the District Court in 1873, and held the position until December, 1894, when he was appointed Judge to succeed Senator George P. Lawrence. His resignation as Judge was sent to Gov. Wolcott in March to take effect May 1, and Carlton T. Phelps was appointed his successor Thursday. Judge Thayer is survived by his wife, two sons, and one daughter.

Mrs. Martha A. B. Niles.

Martha A. B. Niles, the wife of Lucien H. Niles, a Wall Street broker, died at her residence, 18 East Seventy-fourth Street, Saturday, of pneumonia. She was born fifty-five years ago, in North Yarmouth, Me. Her father was the Rev. Z. Bradford of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Niles was a member of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and for about four years had been Treasurer of the Old Ladies' Home. She had been actively engaged in charitable work for many years. Seven children, two sons and five daughters, survive her. The sons are Philip B. and Arthur L. Niles. The funeral service will be held at the family residence to-day at 4 o'clock.

Cyrus Morris Todd.

Cyrus Morris Todd, seventy years old, for the last twenty-seven years professor of mathematics at Williams College, died yesterday of inflammation of the bowels.

Prof. Todd was graduated from Williams in 1855 and taught mathematics and Latin at Jefferson College and the Indiana State University until 1870, when he was called to Williams.

He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Col. LEON TRUESDALE of Nashville, Tenn., died Thursray, aged seventy-five years. He served in the Mexican war and in the Confederate army, was for years editor-in-chief of The Memphis Appeal, and later he was with The Nashville Union and American. He also was connected with the war journal, The Chattanooga Rebel.

WILLIAM W. CROSS of Brockton, Mass., died yesterday, aged sixty-three. He for several years was President of the Brockton Street Railway, and owned a controlling interest in the road. He was an incorporator of the Brockton National and Brockton Savings Banks, and was an official in both. A widow and one son survive him.

CHARLES H. O'DELL, ex-Mayor of Beverly, Mass., died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. He was a member of the Massachusetts House in 1884. Inspector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestoms for the District of Boston and Charlestown beginning in 1870. Collector of the Beverly and Salem district under President Grant, and Postmaster under Harrison.

WILLIAM H. HARPER, President of the Hoboken Building and Loan Association, died Saturday at his home in East Orange. He was born at Garragh, in the North of Ireland, in 1828, and was related to Lord Canning. He came to New York in 1852, and soon after engaged in the real estate business in Hoboken and Newark. He moved to East Orange in 1871. He leaves a daughter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 Fifth Av.,
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS
BY DISTINGUISHED MASTERS
OF THE OLD AND MODERN SCHOOLS,
INCLUDING EXAMPLES BY

Bellows, A. F.,	Poussin, Gaspard,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.,
GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 238 (two hundred and thirty-eight) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows:

109	9126	11912	14428	16803	18609
112	9138	12045	14452	16816	18660
119	9160	12122	14521	16917	18729
168	9356	12163	14551	16947	18772
7726	9419	12203	14632	16963	18776
7791	9464	12248	14696	16981	18782
7806	9551	12284	14750	16989	18852
7812	9637	12296	14781	16997	18872
7887	9772	12419	14799	17001	18883
7937	9851	12569	14853	17036	18917
7949	9906	12577	14906	17055	18958
7950	9993	12658	14945	17074	18981
7970	10021	12694	14964	17180	19038
7995	10117	12766	14989	17196	19047
8144	10168	12800	15034	17347	19124
8155	10226	12846	15078	17352	19144
8165	10291	12860	15223	17387	19186
8245	10435	12862	15235	17424	19214
8255	10508	12872	15267	17453	19284
8267	10558	13060	15286	17494	19295
8356	10753	13193	15304	17562	19330
8414	10864	13256	15364	17739	19362
8440	10989	13291	15370	17780	19368
8470	10996	13330	15437	17865	19395
8523	11015	13431	15521	17873	19419
8528	11063	13532	15549	17879	19449
8548	11070	13657	15568	17917	19469
8549	11132	13686	15630	17991	19541
8572	11172	13739	15673	18090	19573
8608	11265	13781	15826	18133	19590
8699	11315	13812	15917	18149	19607
8744	11346	13935	16148	18157	19654
8820	11360	13958	16166	18223	19661
8842	11468	13975	16184	18229	19694
8983	11608	13986	16372	18396	19706
9034	11611	14072	16456	18398	19800
9041	11629	14123	16466	18412	19939
9044	11687	14256	16489	18539	19978
9108	11770	14327	16508	18568	19985
9112	11830	14371	16616		

have this day, Tuesday, March 23, 1897, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1897, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. M. QUARRIER, 2d Vice-President.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March, 1897. FRANK. B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves we offer to exchange into the new 3½% 100-year Gold Bonds, bonds of the following issues:

Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1898.
Lake Shore Railway Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1899.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund 7% Bonds, due July 1, 1900.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, due December 1, 1903.

These bonds will be received by us on a 3½% interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, against delivery of the new 3½% Gold Bonds at the price of 102½.

Circulars giving particulars of the exchange and of the new Bonds can be obtained at our office upon application.

This offer to exchange the existing bonds into new Bonds will remain open until JUNE 1, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Union Pacific Railway Co.
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1897.

Holders of over a majority of the above described notes having deposited same under the terms of the agreement of February 15, 1897, all other holders of such notes who desire to become parties to said agreement are notified to deposit their notes with us not later than April 30, 1897.

Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may prescribe.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Coast Line.
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23, 1897.

Holders of the Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage 7% Bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, maturing May 1st next, are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds, together with the coupons thereon, maturing May 1st, 1897, will be paid on that date upon presentation of the said bonds and coupons at the office of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer
THE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The fact that to-morrow is to be a holiday will probably exert influence on the security market of to-day. In times like these, with so many uncertainties in the situation, intervening holidays do not help Wall Street conditions. Traders on either side of the market do not care to assume the extra risks involved in developments that are possible, while our markets are closed, especially when corresponding markets at other important centres are open as to-morrow will be the case.

***

What may come to pass in the foreign war situation will have effect in making market sentiment to-day, and cable dispatches from London during business hours this morning can be the foremost of influences. As London's markets—open ahead of ours—shall reflect conditions, so our market is pretty sure to follow. London sentiment has not been an especially potent factor here during recent times, but just now it can be dominant.

***

Importance is likely to be attached to the gold export incident—$1,000,000 to be shipped at once—announced in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES. It comes ahead of anticipation. Wall Street has been apprehensive that a movement might develop, but nowhere has there been expectation that it was so close at hand.

This gold is exported—as further gold can be—on a basis profitable to us, and it reflects foreign exigencies, not weakness here.

***

We have gold to spare. Other nations bidding us a proper premium for it can induce us to let them draw on our store. But so vastly in our favor are international balances of trade that the shipment of one million or, indeed, of many millions, cannot be fairly construed as a development to our discredit or our damage. Yet professional Wall Street may seek to make a scare out of it.

***

Outside of good or bad foreign war conditions, and aside from gold export worries, current influences are likely to be rather inconsequential, affecting not the general market as a whole, but rather individual stocks, or, at the most, special groups.

Some of the industrials may be conspicuous.

Chicago Gas may be helped by favorable action in the Illinois Legislature.

Sugar Trust may be put down by a continuance of the recent mysterious official pressure, or it may go up on further covering by disappointed shorts.

Whisky Trust may be affected by the issuance of the suppressed annual statement. Second thoughts are sometimes good for corporations—even trusts—as well as for individuals. Every American Spirits security holder is entitled to the clearing up of existing mysteries. Security holders are entitled to know what a concluded year's business amounted to—whether there were profits or whether losses, whether working capital is or is not kept intact, whether or not there is a floating debt—why it is that first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds are offered in the open market of Wall Street at less than three-quarters of their face value. Mysteries make mourners.

Whisky Trust's situation is not of consequence for itself alone. It suggests discouraging financial policies in other parts of the market as well.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn Union Gas.	1¾	L. E. & Western pf.	3½
Del. & Hudson	2	Minn. Iron	9½
Laclede Gas pf.	3	N. J. Central	4
L. E. & Western	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1½	Lake Shore	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	3½	Pullman Car	2
Am. Tobacco	1⅞	U. S. Rubber	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Western Union	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen.	2	Lehigh Val. Term. 5s.	2
Cent. of N. J. gen., R.	2	M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1	Northwest. con. 7s.	1
Lehigh & W. B. con. assessment	6½	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1
L., N. A. & Chi. con., t. r.	1	Wabash 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4½	National Starch 1st.	1
Balt. & O. S. W. 1st.	1	Norfolk & West. con.	2
Brooklyn El. 1st	1	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s.	5	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1⅝
Del. & Hud., Penn. Division, 1st	1	St. P. 1st, I. & M. Division	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½
L. E. & West. 1st.	1¼		

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last April 25, '96.
Adams Express	150	150	150	..
American Coal	113	113	113	..
American Spirits Mfg.	11½	9¼	9¾	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	31	20¾	28	..
Amer. Sug. of Refineries.	113⅝	110½	112⅝	122⅞
Amer. Sugar Refs. pf.	103¼	102⅜	103	102¾
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	..
American Tobacco	71½	68½	69½	71⅞
American Tobacco pf.	104	104	104	97½
Ann Arbor pf.	24	23½	23½	25½
At., Top. & S. F.	10¾	9⅛	10	..
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	19⅜	17	18¾	25⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	13⅜	12¾	13	17¼
Bay State Gas	9⅝	8½	8½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	½	½	½	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20½	20	20½	25
Brooklyn Union Gas	105¼	103½	105	..
Canada Southern	47¾	46	47½	50⅜
Central Pacific	7¼	7⅛	7¼	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16	16⅝	17½
Chicago, Burl. & Q.	72⅜	69½	71⅞	81¾
Chicago Gas	82¼	79⅝	80½	69
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	72¼	69¼	71½	78¼
Chicago & Northwestern.	104¼	101⅜	103¼	106½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	62⅜	60¼	62⅜	72⅝
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	28⅜	27	28½	34⅝
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf.	40	40	40	54
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16	16	31½
Col. & H. V. all in. pd.	4	4	4	..
Col., H. V. & Toledo	3¼	2½	2½	18
Consolidated Gas Co.	163	159	161	162
Delaware & Hudson	106⅜	102½	105	128⅜
Del., Lacka. & West.	151½	150	150½	159⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	9¼	9¼	9¼	13⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	37½	36	37½	49⅝
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106½	106½	106½	98
Erie	11⅞	11½	11⅝	15¼
Erie 1st pf.	27	27	27	40½
Erie & Terre Haute pf.	37	37	37	..
Ft. W. & D. C. sta.	4½	4	4½	..
General Electric	31¼	30	30⅝	37¼
Illinois Central	92	91½	91½	97
Illinois Steel Co.	33½	29½	33½	72⅝
Iowa Central	6	6	6	9½
Laclede Gas pf.	78	73½	78	85
Lake Erie & Western	15¼	14¼	15¼	19¾
Lake Erie & West. pf.	65¾	64	65¾	72½
Lake Shore	164	163	163	150
Louisville & Nashville	44	40½	43	52
Manhattan Con.	85⅝	83	84½	109¾
Metropolitan Traction	102	101⅝	102	105
Mexican National certfs.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
Minnesota Iron	47½	47½	47½	70⅝
Mo., Kansas & Texas	10¾	10	10⅜	12⅞
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	27½	24¾	26½	28⅝
Missouri Pacific	15⅞	13⅝	14⅜	28¼
Morris & Essex	164½	164½	164½	..
National Lead Co.	22⅝	22½	22½	27¼
National Lead Co. pf.	92	91½	91½	91
New York Central	99⅝	96¾	98½	98¾
New Jersey Central	82½	80⅝	81	109
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	27	27	31⅝
N. Y., Susq. & Western.	7¾	7⅝	7½	9
N. Y., Susq. & West. pf.	21	20	21	24⅝
Norfolk & Western	9	9	9	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	24	24	24	..
North American	4	3⅝	4	6⅞
Northern Pacific	12	11	12	..
Northern Pacific pf.	34¾	33½	34	..
Ontario & Western	13½	12¾	13½	15⅛
Ore. Railway & Nav. pf.	41½	41½	41½	..
Pacific Mail	26⅞	25½	26¼	27¼
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	..
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157	157	157	168
Rome, W. & Og.	118¼	118½	118¼	..
Reading	19½	16¾	18⅝	..
Reading 1st pf.	41¼	38½	40¾	..
Reading 2d pf.	25	22½	24	..
St. L. & San F.	4	4	4	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	37¾	37½	37½	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¾	12	12⅜	..
St. Louis Southwestern	3	2⅞	3	5
St. L. Southwestern pf.	7¼	6¾	7¼	12
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	75	75	75	..
St. Paul & Omaha	57¾	55	57¾	43½
Silver Bullion certs.	62⅝	62	62⅝	..
Southern Pacific	15	14	14⅝	20⅜
Southern Railway	8	7	7⅞	9½
Southern Railway pf.	26	22¼	25⅞	31½
Standard R. & T.	6¾	6½	6⅝	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	21⅜	19½	20⅝	30⅝
Texas Pacific	8½	8	8½	..
Union Pacific	5⅞	4½	5½	8½
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf.	1½	1	1	3⅞
U. S. Leather	6¾	6½	6½	9
U. S. Leather pf.	53⅞	50½	52	63¾
U. S. Rubber	14½	14	14	20⅝
U. S. Rubber pf.	65¼	64½	65¼	86⅞
Wabash	5½	5	5	7⅝
Wabash pf.	12⅞	11¾	12⅝	19¾
Western Union	88⅝	87⅜	88⅜	92⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	10¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	37

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rate at 1¼ @1½ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾ @4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £1,105,765 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.75, became 50.93 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,025,000f. gold and lost 175,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange steady to firm. Posted rates, $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88⅛ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝@95½ and 95¾@95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

A NEW BULL ARGUMENT.

Wall Street is thoroughly conversant with the stock arguments of the bull party regarding underlying conditions, the low prices of securities, the existence of a short interest, and the various other well-worn and much hippodromed optimistic contentions. Mr. J. Fletcher Shera, of the Stock Exchange house of Townsend & Shera, however, points out a new bull factor hitherto but little recognized—the quiet buying of securities by men of wealth and experience, who, paying no attention to the daily fluctuations of market prices, are convinced that an upward movement in stocks is close at hand, and who are acting accordingly. Mr. Shera says:

"There is hardly anything to say of the stock market as it is at present—except that it is no market at all, so far as public interest is concerned. There is no speculation whatever, outside of that of the professional element of the Stock Exchange. The traders day by day make what market there is.

"How long that condition of affairs is going to last is beyond prediction. In all probability the public will continue to be conspicuous by its absence until values are well started on an upward course. After years of depression and falling prices like those we have just gone through; after public confidence and the public purse have been hurt by repeated shocks and panics, it is quite natural that the public should be timid as to stocks and speculation. And it is quite natural that the public should stay away from Wall Street as long as there is no real and substantial improvement to be seen.

"However, it must be realized by every one conversant with the stock markets that prices at the present time are extremely low—that they are much lower than is really warranted. The railroads are in no worse condition than they were when their securities were selling very much higher than now. Business is no worse than it has been for some time. Underlying conditions are certainly better than they have been for years. There are signs of improvement throughout the country more substantial than we have seen in a great while. There is already a betterment and, to my mind, all indications point to a sure and steady growth in the business of the country.

"And, although the security markets continue to sag and, when superficially considered, to indicate that there is no confidence among investors, yet I think I can see signs of coming stock-market improvement. The market itself is in the hands of professional speculators, who take advantage of the public's inactivity and by incessant hammering keep prices down. But there has been going on for some time a quiet absorption of stocks by men who pay for them and take them away from the Street—men who realize their cheapness and who can afford to buy them and wait for the improvement which they are confident will come.

"Every Wall Street man knows what buying of this sort means. He knows that the men of whom I speak always make their appearance in Wall Street when the outlook is dark, but when in reality prices are at the bottom. And I firmly believe that values are close to their low point at the present time. Prices seem to be down as far as they will go. After a little time people will begin to realize that without any apparent effort on the part of the bulls the market holds steady. Then there will be some buying, and prices will begin to advance. The rise will bring more buyers and we will be in the midst of the upward movement that has been looked forward to for so long.

"That is the way bull markets have developed in the past, and that is the way they will develop in the future. And in the present case I believe the advance will be a rapid one. It may require a little more patience, but, in my opinion, the turn is very near at hand—if it is not already here."

QUAKER CITY SHRINKAGES.

Philadelphia investors are having troubles of their own. They have already paid in upon the stock of their local street railway trust, the Union Traction Company, $12.50 per share. At its present price, the entire 600,000 shares of that company's stock are worth about $1,800,000 less than the amount which Philadelphia investors have paid in.

Philadelphia seems to have acquired the habit of investing in asse ments which, after deposit, shrink. One need look no further than Reading, that particular favorite of Philadelphia, for an illustration of this.

"AS A MATTER OF COURSE."

The following is from The London Statist, just received here:

"A circular has been issued by a Mr. Robert L. Stanton warning investors against buying the securities of the Northern Pacific Railway Company—the new or reorganized company—on the ground that the original company was chartered by Congress, whereas the new company is chartered under the law of the State of Wisconsin. It is hardly credible, however, that there can be much force in the argument. The syndicate which has reorganized the old company with such extraordinary skill and success comprises some of the very ablest men in the United States. It ought to follow, as a matter of course, that the best legal advice has been taken, and that no very great attention, therefore, need be paid to the circular referred to."

LEATHER TRUST.

After reciting recent fluctuations in Leather Trust stock and pointing out that it was weak in the face of a remarkably strong general market, The Boston Commercial-Bulletin says:

This was so notorious an exception to the general movement of the market that it is impossible to explain on any other basis than that of actual selling by real holders.

What the particular motive could have been for liquidation in such quantity is difficult to say. Of course the proposition, which seemed to be approaching indorsement by the Senate, that a considerable tariff duty should be placed on hides had its effect. At all events, this is the only influence which has been mentioned from which a really striking movement ought to have been anticipated. A good deal has been said regarding the imperfections of the company's annual report, but that objection chiefly invokes the selling of outsiders, and it is inconceivable that outside speculators should have sold this stock in any such quantity while the rest of the market moved diametrically opposite to this one security. Such shorts as did exist covered on Thursday.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Mr. Charles Schumacher, head of the foreign exchange house of C. Schumacher & Co., in discussing conditions in the sterling exchange market, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The rapid rise in sterling exchange rates in the early part of the week was the culmination of a long period of strength. For the moment, the market has now become dull again, but, all things considered, rates are holding their own very well.

"The advance, though precipitated to some extent by the European war scare, was otherwise perfectly natural, and in accordance with the usual course of the exchange market at this time of the year, when exports diminish and imports increase, and when the American tourist begins to provide himself with funds for his trip abroad.

"To my mind, no fears need be entertained regarding a general European war as long as British consols continue above 110 and French rentes above 100. Complications, of course, may arise later, but from my information the leading powers of Europe are at present in perfect accord with one another.

"The current rate for sterling is now very close to the gold export point, provided the present high price of gold bars in London is maintained. A decline in bar gold there would, of course, necessitate a higher rate for demand sterling here."

$2,000,000 FROM ONE TOWN.

If a crowd of men sit down and play cards for a twenty-five-cent jackpot, the officers of the law "scoop down" on them and they are yanked up before a Superior Court Judge to answer to the "heinous crime." Yet these bucket shops, which cheat the people out of their money by the thousands of dollars and wreck lives and ruin homes are run all over Durham, and not an officer has yet made any attempt whatever to stop the nefarious business.

As mentioned yesterday, these bucket shops here and elsewhere have cost Durham over $2,000,000, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to relieve Durham of these places. They are a disgrace to the town.—Durham (N. C.) Herald.

GREAT NORTHERN.

A correspondent points out that, in our estimate of the Great Northern dividend for the current half year, we have not allowed for the fact that in the corresponding half of last year the company set aside "a not inconsiderable sum" in respect of possible claims which might arise under the coal rates decision against the Midland Company, and that had we done so the dividend for the year on the deferred stock would work out at 3 or 3¼ per cent., instead of 2¾ per cent. Our correspondent appears to over-estimate the amount that was set aside in view of this decision.

It is true that the Chairman of the company stated that "it is not too much to say that compensation, plus the sum set aside, plus the cost of earning it, amounted to more than £42,000," but the Chairman of the Great Northern Company in this statement surely did not mean to convey the impression that the loss of net profit was as much as £42,000. Had the company not had to pay for compensation amounting to £20,000, or to set aside any sum, the amount available for profit would not be £42,000, but £42,000 less the cost of earning the £42,000, which, if we take it at, say, 30 per cent., makes the sum actually taken from net profits only about £30,000.

In our figures we allowed for the greater portion of these exceptional outgoings last year not recurring in the present year, and we are unable to estimate for more than 2¾ per cent. of dividend for the current year.—London Statist.

ALL ABOARD FOR CHINATOWN!

If the financial editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES is right in saying, "Wall Street tries to be hopeful, wants to be confident, but is nervous," then Wall Street should come West and invigorate itself.—San Francisco Call.

AMERICA AS A COMPETITOR.

In discussing the conditions of the British iron and steel trades, The London Economist says:

In addition to the unsettled state of European politics, another circumstance which has had a depressing influence has been the presence of American competition in this market. This, of course, is in a large measure due to the exceptionally depressed condition of all the important industries of the United States, but as there are few signs of any improvement on the other side of the Atlantic, we may have to count upon this condition of things continuing for some time to come. The extent of this competition may be guessed from the fact that during the months of January and February we imported into this country 16,735 tons of pig iron, and 10,063 tons of manufactured steel. So far as can be judged, it seems probable that we may have to reckon in the future with supplies of pig iron coming from the Southern States to the extent, at least, of the quantity which can be sent at ballast rates by cotton steamers. These prefer having a quantity of pig iron at a nominal rate of freight, as they sail all the better when sailing deeper than they would do with cotton only.

Now that the American mills have secured large orders for rails there is not the same anxiety to sell steel billets, as they are able to use up a larger quantity at their own mills. The fact, however, that these large quantities of American iron have been sent over is proof that we have another competitor besides the continental makers, watching and ready at any time to pounce down upon our trade. But the most extraordinary fact is, that while the United States are boasting that they are able to produce iron and steel as cheaply, if not cheaper, than any other country, they are so anxious to impose prohibitory duties, which, upon this showing, should be altogether unnecessary. It may be assumed that they look forward to a time when they may be able to extract a fancy price out of their home buyers when they have shut out all foreign competition. It will be interesting to watch the development of the trade in the United States, as it cannot fail to have an important bearing on the future of English trade.

Notwithstanding the competition of the American makers, who have again succeeded in capturing orders from Canada and Japan, the price of rails in this country is maintained at about £4 10s to £4 15s, the makers being still well supplied with orders.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61⅜@62⅛.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61⅝c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 48¼c.

Bar silver in London, 28¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,214,254, and the exports for the same period, $1,101,086. The net imports, therefore, have been $113,168. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $2,500,368, against net exports in 1895, $17,614,153; in 1894, $12,662,120, and in 1893, $36,746,904.

CHICAGO'S STOCK EXCHANGE.

The lately reorganized Chicago Stock Exchange is about to retire 45 of its 445 memberships and thus prevent them from being "hawked about promiscuously," as a local paper puts it. In commenting upon the prosperity of the exchange, the Chicago Journal remarks:

"Business on the exchange has been varied since the unfortunate failure of the Moore Brothers, and it is not likely that there will be any great activity until the incubus of that failure as represented in stock tied up in banks and with carriers and brokers has found investment purchasers or is largely located abroad and the money tied up therein released. The policy of retiring memberships is a good one and should be continued. The exchange has a large surplus fund—the very thing that kept it together in the early eighties, but it is now safe and on a sure foundation, and the cancellation of the memberships will make the balance all the more valuable to those who have faith in the stability of the institution."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 25.—The money market is somewhat easier, largely because of the expectations, in certain quarters, of gold imports from the United States.

The Stock Exchange is less disturbed by the Graeco-Turkish war than was for a time expected. The news of Turkish successes has led to a substantial recovery. The changes for the week, except that Greeks have fallen nearly 3 per cent., are only fractional, while sound investment stocks are much in request.

Mining securities are quiet, but show a better feeling. Americans, on the whole, have dwindled, out of sympathy with the New York market. The entire list shows a decline varying from 50 cents to $2, with very small business.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $2,291,000. The banks now hold $49,257,900 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,859,000, an increase in specie of $448,800, an increase in legal tender of $3,323,600, an increase in deposits of $5,925,600, and a decrease in circulation of $82,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Apl. 24, '97.	Apl. 17, '97.	Apl. 25, '96
Loans	$504,847,200	$503,988,200	$497,282,700
Specie	87,073,100	86,624,300	59,002,600
Legal tenders	105,881,000	102,557,400	83,504,200
Net deposits	574,784,800	568,859,200	487,312,500
Circulation	15,372,300	15,454,800	14,317,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Apl. 24, '97.	Apl. 17, '97.	Apl. 25, '96.
Specie	$87,073,100	$86,629,300	$59,002,600
Legal tenders	105,881,000	102,557,400	83,504,200
Total reserve	$192,954,100	$189,181,700	$142,506,800
Reserve required ag'st deposits	143,696,200	142,214,800	121,828,125
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$49,257,900	$46,966,900	$20,678,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$49,257,900	1892	$19,532,975
1896	20,678,675	1891	6,975,125
1895	25,270,675	1890	3,323,225
1894	83,417,950	1889	13,426,950
1893	14,783,200	1888	16,116,525

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the averbullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 22, 1897	£36,202,048	....
April 23, 1896	47,888,668	....

Bank of France.

April 22, 1897	76,331,980	£48,842,660
April 23, 1896	78,149,568	49,698,733

Bank of Germany.

April 22, 1897	28,812,283	14,400,267
April 23, 1896	30,528,000	15,241,000

Austria-Hungary.

April 22, 1897	31,682,000	12,601,000
April 23, 1896	22,266,000	12,798,000

Spain.

April 22, 1897	8,528,000	10,530,000
April 23, 1896	8,016,000	10,470,000

Netherlands.

April 22, 1897	2,631,000	6,788,000
April 23, 1896	2,624,000	6,964,000

Belgium.

April 22, 1897	2,802,667	1,401,333
April 23, 1896	2,698,000	1,349,000

Total for the week	£187,079,978	£94,963,260
Total preceding week	186,456,027	94,744,543
Corresponding week last year	196,150,232	96,520,733

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$14,055,266
Corresponding week 1896	8,898,197
Since Jan. 1, 1897	163,842,712
Corresponding period 1896	158,411,137

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,146,571
Corresponding week 1896	7,627,520
Since Jan. 1, 1897	115,159,116
Corresponding period 1896	113,635,510

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$135,235
Corresponding week 1896	40,836
Since Jan. 1, 1897	1,735,254
Corresponding period 1896	18,790,668

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$974,353
Corresponding week 1896	1,521,724
Since Jan. 1, 1897	15,759,403
Corresponding period 1896	32,695,415

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending April 24	$535,713,688
Balances week ending April 24

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and also for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Stockholders to the perfecting and taking by this Company of leases of the railroads of the Swan Creek Railway Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railway Company, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, (being the fifth day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 6th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer,
NEW YORK, April 23, 1897.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held at Albany on the 26th day of May next, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 27th day of May next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 21, 1897.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 3, 1897, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will close April 21, 1897, and reopen May 4, 1897.

FRED'K C. COLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 5th, next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Wednesday, May 5th, and reopen on Monday, June 7th next.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MANHATTAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 11th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, and will reopen on Wednesday, May 12th, 1897. By order of the Board of Directors. H. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE HARLEM LIGHTING COMPANY for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 11th, 1897, at 11:30 A. M. Transfer books will close on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, and will reopen on Wednesday, May 12th, 1897. By order of the Board of Directors. H. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1897.

The annual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 4, 1897. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of America.

NEW YORK, April 24th, 1897.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, MAY 3D, 1897. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 4th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, NEW York, April 23, 1897.—A meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 23d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1897.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1897.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 3d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, May 3d, and be reopened on Friday, June 4th next.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., on MONDAY, May 10, 1897, at 12 o'clock.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VAULT Owners of the New York City Marble Cemetery will be held on MONDAY, 3D MAY, at three P. M., in Odd Fellows' Chapel, opposite cemetery grounds, Second Street.

ERASMUS STERLING, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?

NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE

Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. **High Class** parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours, All Routes.

Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited.

Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroad.

HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., 113 Broadway, New York.

AVOID THE CROWD.

GRANT DAY NAVAL REVIEW.

Elegant side-wheel steamer BELLE HORTON will leave Pier 46 N. R., foot of West 10th St. at 2 P. M. sharp. Only 400 tickets will be sold, thus insuring comfort and a good view to all. Tickets on sale only at Tyson's Theatre Ticket Offices, $1.50 each. Eighth St., Crosstown, and 14th St. blue cars pass the wharf.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale, Estate of Francis O'Neill, dec'd.

4TH AVE. AND 20TH ST.,

n. w. corner, four-story brick building; lot 23x60.

432 4TH AVE.,

w. s., between 29th and 30th Sts., four-story brick building; lot 21.6x60.

86 AND 88 MADISON AVE.,

w. s., between 28th and 29th Sts., two 4-story high-stoop brownstone private Residences; lots 24.8x95 each.

WEST 4TH & CORNELIA STS.,

s. w. corner, five-story brick Flat and Stores, 40.11x76.

EUGENE DURNIN, Referee.

JOHN WHALEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

206 Broadway.

Maps from JOHN WHALEN, Esq., and PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St., Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.

74 West 36th St.

A bright, four-story, high-stoop house, with side light; handsomely decorated; exposed plumbing.

THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 WEST 30TH ST.

THREE-STORY, BASEMENT BROWNSTONE dwelling house, 351 East 84th St.; can be seen between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. week days.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,

Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; cool; pine forests; seabathing; drives; moderate rents; circular. J., 71 E. 87th.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

ACREAGE.—Westchester County; fine suburban home property near city, overlooking Sound, for sale. Prices and terms right to immediate buyers. Call on FAIRVIEW OWNERS, 121 West 42d St., New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for today at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Leventritt, referee, 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 42.10 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 18.9¾ by 78.10¼, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,780; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Leventritt, referee, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 78.9¾ by 42.10¼ by 78.10¼ by 42.9¼, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,891; subject to other mortgages for $44,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 352 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,812.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 633 Lexington Avenue, east side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; 153 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 168 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 100.11, four-story English basement brick flat; northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 22 by 90, four-story brick flat, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, receiver's sale, 206 Forsyth Street, east side, 150 feet south of Houston Street, five and three story brick tenements, all title of Rebecca Weisel, on Oct. 5, 1895.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., 131 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew C. Flemming, referee, 415 Grand Street, south side, 75 feet east of Clinton Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and frame tenement, with store and two-story brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $23,203.

By William Kennelly, public auction sales, Audubon Avenue, east side, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two lots, 25 by 95 each; also, Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Tenth Avenue, four lots, 25 by 90.11 each; also, Inwood Street, north side, between Prescott Avenue and New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, three lots, 25 by 100 each; also, 734 Eighth Avenue, east side, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 100, Astor leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Sandford, referee, 644 to 650 Balcom Avenue, or German Place, east side, 50 feet south of Rae Street, 50 by 92.4, two and three story frame dwellings, with store, in 650. Due on judgment, $2,876.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4,4½&5%

Large or Small Amounts.

Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

A NO. 1 INCOME PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

428 and 430 Amsterdam Ave.

Size, 29x85x100. Price, $52,500.00

S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 81st Street.

Size, 44.2x95x100. Price, $130,000.

THE NORTHPORT.

S. W. cor. 103d St. and Manhattan Ave. Size, 50x96x100.10. Price, $100,000.

THE SOUTHPORT.

N. W. cor. 102d St. and Manhattan Ave. Size, 50x96x100.10. Price, $100,000.

Particulars on application to

CHARLES BUEK, 109 WEST 42D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By young married woman to care for house during Summer or longer; excellent laundress; can cook if necessary; last employer can be seen. D. J., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CARE TAKERS.—By middle-aged American and wife to take care private house or any position of trust during Summer; best reference. I. Law, 57 Irving Place.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going abroad wish to place their chambermaid; tall; understands her duties well, and exceptionally willing. Call at present employer's, 104 East 37th St., between 1 and 2 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; would assist in pantry if required; in first-class private family; five years' reference from last place; can be seen. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent chambermaid; good sewer; or will do waiting; good city reference from present employer. 122 West 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In family going to the country; references. 126 West 50th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with other work. 68 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; Swedish; city or country; good city reference. A. B., Box 201 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid to sew; present employer. G. K., Hotel Grosvenor, 10th St., and 5th Av., apartment 16.

CHAMBERWORK and WASHING.—By respectable young girl to do chamberwork and washing in a private family; city or country; reference. 414 West 49th St., Mrs. Connor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to country; leaves on account of family giving up housekeeping. Call, two days, present employer's, 155 East 34th St.

COOK.—Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; 4 years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 15th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; private family; wages, $40 to $50. A. I., 102 East 23d St.

COOK.—By English Protestant cook; understands pastry and baking; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 945 3d Av.

COOK.—French; bachelor or small family where kitchen girl is kept; no objection to country. E. Setzer, 153 East 31st St., third bell, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook; help plain washing; private family; (no cards;) reference. Room 1, 239 West 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as cook and assist with laundry; small family in country preferred. Box 1, 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; can be well recommended. 995 6th Av., third flat.

COOK.—Can be seen at present employer's, 116 5th Av.

COOK.—By young girl. Call at present employer's, 52 West 92d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By two girls to do the work of a small American family; country preferred. 1,251 Park Av., near 97th St., Dwyer's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in small family in flat. Present employer, 237 East 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WOULD LIKE to place four excellent maids, cook, waitress, chambermaid, and laundress, together or separate. 161 West 57th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good hairdresser, accustomed to traveling; best city reference; wages, $25. Present employer's, 25 West 15th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German Protestant girl as maid and seamstress or light housework and sewing; city references. M. B., 434 East 78th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent North German as maid and seamstress; good dressmaker; excellent references. 1,125 Park Av, second floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; American family. Doherty, 147 West 51st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German as maid and seamstress to grown children; reference. A. H., 1,334 3d Av., Advertisement office.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young French girl as first-class maid and seamstress; good city references. 45 West 45th St.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork the last of the week; reference given. Call, Monday, 480 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; willing to assist with upstair work; best of references. Call at present employer's on Monday and Tuesday, 18 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 18 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; willing to assist with chamberwork; best references. Laundress, Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wants to place a French Swiss girl as nurse. Can be seen at present employer's, 711 Madison Av., Monday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12.

NURSE.—By a young lady speaking German and English as nurse for growing children; also doing plain sewing. M. B., 387 Madison St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By an educated North German as nurse to one or two children; 5 years' reference from last place. 269 West 118th St., Klein's bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent and experienced infant's nurse; very best city reference. Call, for two days, at 118 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a refined American Protestant young girl as nurse for one or two children. References. Box 497, 120 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By a thoroughly competent girl as parlormaid or housemaid; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference from last place. L. K., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a competent waitress and parlormaid; first-class city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 68 West 48th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork; best city references. 201 East 47th St., middle bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; good reference. 140 West 62d St., Helay's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as competent waitress; first-class city reference. Call at present employer's, 24 West 12th St.

Miscellaneous

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SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A family going abroad wish to place their butler; English; honest, sober, and good valet; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, 104 East 87th St., between 10 and 1.

BUTLER.—By a single man as butler; speaks French and English; perfectly sober, honest, neat, and industrious; excellent city references. H. H., 319 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By butler, in a private family, speaking German, French, and English; disengaged May 11; best city references. R. S., 874 6th Av., store; no cards.

BUTLER and VALET.—By excellent man to keep gentleman's apartment; well up in his duties; German; aged 38; six years' highest city reference. German, 201 East 14th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; perfectly sober, willing, obliging; not afraid of work; speaks several languages; city reference. J. B., 97 Clinton Place, third bell.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a single man, speaking several languages; lived with best families; very best references, and well recommended. A. James, 123 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman thirty years of age; tall; very competent; speaks correct English; highest references. Huberty, 242 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent, experienced Swiss German; single; city or country; good written and personal city references. Bucher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; English; 3 years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. Price, 202 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; best references; moderate wages; town or country. Butler, Box 199 Times Office.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; best city references; last employer can be seen. G. C., 224 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; excellent city references. Jean, 5 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—By butler; in private family; best city references. Present employer's, 3 East 56th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE TAKERS.—By Swedish couple to take care of private house for Summer; three years' best city references. F. Lundsten, 1,610 2d Av.

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COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to obtain a position for his coachman; can recommend him as a high-class man; honest, sober, and straightforward; has served in two places continuously for eighteen years; proving his ability to economically manage a large private stable. Address inquiries to T. J. R., 871 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By smart appearing, single young man; thoroughly experienced; highest personal recommendations; skillful rider; tandem driver; temperate; obliging; respectful; industrious; trustworthy. H., 227 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants place for experienced coachman; single; thoroughly competent; obliging; trustworthy; disengaged on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 42 East 66th St.

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GARDENER and FARMER.—By a gardener and farmer; married; small family; understands care and management of gentleman's country place; six years with present employer; other good references. W. Sanders, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

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SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly experienced, highly recommended; wish situation by May 1. H., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

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WANTED.—An English waitress; first-class in every respect; must understand salads, serving dinners, &c.; references required; wages $20. Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, Cliff Cottage, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—A strong, willing, well-recommended girl, as kitchenmaid, in private family. Call, Monday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at 7 West 35th St.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"A

FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Justices Andrews, Gray, and O'Brien Dissent from the Court of Appeals' Ruling.

MEANING OF THE LAW DEFINED

Principal Points of the Dissenting Opinions—No Deviation Should Be Permitted from the Law Calling for Competitive Examinations When They Are Practicable.

The adverse decision of the Court of Appeals in the suit of Simeon B. Chittenden and others, taxpayers, against F. W. Wurster, Mayor, the fiscal officers and eleven appointees in the various departments of the Brooklyn City Government is far reaching. Counsel for the plaintiffs purpose attempting to accomplish their object of enforcing civil service reform by suing in different form.

The employes whose appointments were cited in the complaint were appointed in January, 1895, without competitive examination. The contention in the suit was that as examinations were practicable, under the law, the appointments were illegal. Justice Keogh, before whom the case was tried in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, found for the plaintiffs. The Appellate Division of the Second Department sustained his ruling unanimously, and in the Court of Appeals three of the seven Justices—Presiding Justice Andrews, Gray, and O'Brien—dissent from the controlling opinion written by Justice Haight, and concurred in by Justices Bartlett, Martin, and Vann.

Justices Gray and O'Brien write opinions in dissent. Justice Gray, in dissenting from portions of the court's opinions, says among other things:

"Upon a consideration of the broad application which has been given to these statutory provisions of the opinions of this court, I do not think that the inquiry into the right of these plaintiffs to maintain this action can be said to be really open to us in the present case. The Taxpayers' act was passed by the Legislature with the intent thereby to provide a sufficient and ready remedy against all acts of public servants and agents deemed wrongful, and by which taxpayers might be prejudiced. They were, in great measure, helpless before, and the act was designed to furnish them a legal remedy, by way of a civil action to prevent injury to the municipal estate or the commission of illegal official acts.

"There have been pertinent instances of actions brought under the authority of the statute. I am not inclined to entertain any doubt as to the right of the plaintiffs to bring their action to prevent the defendant Brooklyn city officials from paying salaries to those defendants, who are alleged to have been appointed to positions in the municipal service without a competitive examination as to their merits and fitness, as prescribed by law, and to be therefore holding such positions illegally.

Justice Gray quotes the civil service article for cities and cites the regulations adopted by Mayors of Brooklyn. Referring to the section of the law, he holds: "There were to be no more exemptions from examination in any case unless it were one where from its peculiar nature it could be seen that an examination would not be practicable for the purpose. The question of practicability is necessarily a judicial one."

"In the absence of bad faith, fraud, or collusion, appointments made under existing civil service regulations should not subject the appointing officers personally to liability for the salaries paid, if it be determined that the appointments have been illegally made. The discretion exercised by the Mayors in assigning positions to noncompetitive schedules may have been mistakenly and erroneously exercised, but until it has been declared judicially that these positions were within the purview of the Constitution, such as it was practicable to fill by appointent from the lists of persons who had passed the requisite examinations, the appointments stand, and the incumbents of the offices are entitled to be paid their salaries or compensation.

"I am of the opinion, therefore, that the defendant appointees are entitled to the salaries claimed in this action until by a final and conclusive judgment the legality of the Mayor's classification has been determined upon."

Meaning of the Constitution.

Summing up his opinion, Justice Gray concludes: "Finally, upon the question of the positions held by the defendant appointees, I am unable to find any ground for holding that competitive examinations were not perfectly practicable to test their merits and fitness. Their positions cannot be said to be of a character which makes examinations impracticable, as a mode of ascertaining the fitness of applicants.

"Generally stated, the conclusions I have reached are from Section 9 of Article V. of the new Constitution, operated to modify the civil service laws and regulations, which were existing on Jan. 1, 1895, and to establish as the sole rule for appointments to subordinate positions in the civil service an ascertained merit and fitness in the applicant, upon competitive examination; that its effect was to abrogate all exemptions and exceptions to the rule, unless in some case where such examinations were impracticable as a method of appointment; that, in a case arising upon the legality of a classification, or assignment, of a position in a non-competitive schedule, the question becomes a judicial one and is for the revision of the courts, upon the facts as found and in the light of a common experience and a common knowledge, and, finally, that competitive examinations were practicable, in the constitutional purview, for all the positions filled by the defendants.

"I think that the judgment should be modified so as to conform to this opinion, and as so modified it should be affirmed."

Justice O'Brien says, in part:

"I concur in many of the general conclusions of Judge Gray with respect to the questions involved in this case. But since I have arrived at the conclusion that the judgment appealed from is right in its entire scope and meaning, I prefer to state, in as brief language as possible, the grounds upon which it is based. Many of the questions discussed at the argument and upon the briefs of counsel have long been settled and have been so clearly removed from the domain of doubt of discussion that a bare statement of the principle is sufficient. The right of a taxpayer to maintain such an action is no longer an open question. The statute gives the right in express words, and this court, in at least two cases, and upon facts substantially identical with those appearing in this record, has sustained the right."

Justice O'Brien quotes the authorities cited by Justice Gray, and continues: "All such officers who since Jan. 1, 1895, have taken the oath to support the Constitution have virtually sworn that they would make no appointments in the civil service except according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained as far as practicable by competitive examination."

The Question of Fact Settled.

"That it was practicable, within the meaning of the Constitution, to ascertain the merit and fitness of these eleven persons by competitive examinations, is not, I think, now an open question. It was found unanimously by the court below that such examinations were practicable, and even if the question could be regarded as an original one here, there could be no doubt about it from the nature of the duties to be performed. * * *

"Six Judges of the Supreme Court have determined unanimously that it was practicable to fill all these places by competitive examinations. In my opinion, this court has no right to review the decision upon this question. The question, when determined there and affirmed by the Appellate Division, should be regarded in this court as settled, for all the purposes of the case. * * *

"In the face of the findings of the courts below, that it was practicable to fill the places in question by competitive examinations, the learned Corporation Counsel does not attempt to show that it was not. His position is that the appointing power had authority to decide that it was not practicable to fill the places by competitive examinations, and that, having so decided, the courts have nothing further to do with the question.

"We have, therefore, a case before us where the Constitution commands that appointments shall be made only after competitive examinations, when such examinations are practicable. We have the question settled that it was practicable to fill the places by competitive examinations, and we have the conceded fact that the appointments were made without any examination whatever. The vital issue between the parties to this action is whether these appointments were legal or illegal, whether made in violation of law or in conformity with law.

"We cannot allow this case to turn upon any smaller question than the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. If the intent and meaning be what the Corporation Counsel claims, then there is no case against the officers who have been made defendants, but if, on the contrary, the Constitution has been ignored in making the appointments, we ought to declare the fact, no matter who is affected by the result.

"There is nothing in the record to show that any Mayor of Brooklyn ever made any decision that these eleven places, or any of them, could not be filled by competitive examinations, or that it was not practicable to do so. There is nothing to show that any such question was ever considered or passed upon. It does appear that all these places were put into the non-competitive schedule from time to time by the Mayor, two of them having been placed there since the present Constitution went into effect. So far as appears, the only reason for this was the request of the heads of departments. It is a singular fact that no Mayor has ventured to assert, either as a witness in this case or in any other way, that even one of these places was placed in that schedule for the reason that it was decided to be impracticable to fill the place by competitive examination.

"The Corporation Counsel is thus compelled to stand upon the narrow and, as it seems to me, untenable ground that the mere designation of these places in the non-competitive schedule, for any reason or for no reason, necessarily and conclusively imports a determination by the proper authority that it was not practicable to fill the places by competitive examinations. This, of course, would make every arbitrary addition to that schedule conclusive, a proposition that seems to me to be impossible to defend in reason or law."

No Exceptions Valid.

Justice O'Brien explains at length the regulations that should govern the non-competitive schedule, and declares the section should not be loosely interpreted.

"The learned Corporation Counsel," the opinion continues, "argues that the defendants could not have made these appointments in any other way. In this he is clearly mistaken, since, when the non-competitive schedule was abrogated by the Constitution, they had the eligible list to fall back upon, and could have selected every one of the appointees from that list.

"The fatal weakness in the argument of the learned Corporation Counsel is found in the assumption that not only all assignments made by the Mayor to the non-competitive schedule prior to the adoption of the Constitution on Jan. 1, 1895, remained in force, but that after that date he had the power to continue to make such assignments, with or without reason, and without regard to the question whether examinations were practicable or not. In other words, the claim is made that the dispensing power has not been affected by the Constitution. This position is plainly untenable. Every assignment to that schedule made before the Constitution took effect, in which it was practicable to fill the place by competitive examination, has been abrogated, and every assignment of a like character since made is void, since they are in conflict with the Constitution.

"One of the main purposes of the Constitution and of every civil service law and regulation is to produce an honest eligible list. When the appointing power has full and free access to that, there can be no difficulty in complying with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Even before the constitutional provision went into effect competitive examinations were the rule of the civil service, and no examinations at all the exception. These exceptions have been abolished and the Constitution has put it out of the power of the Legislature or of any executive officer to make a new exception, or to maintain an old exception to the general rule that competition shall prevail unless shown as a matter of fact to be impracticable. That is the only condition upon which the Constitution will permit any deviation from the law, and since in every view of this case that condition did not exist, the appointments in question were in violation of the commands of the Constitution.

"The judgment should be affirmed."

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society was held at the asylum, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. Emanuel Lehman, who recently gave $100,000 to the society, was re-elected President for a fourth term; Henry Rice was re-elected Vice President, A. Wolff Treasurer, and Myer Stern Secretary. The Board of Trustees for the ensuing year is composed of M. Tuska, Henry Newman, Henry S. Allen, Julian Nathan, Simon Schafer, Edward Lauterbach, Theodore Seligman, Alfred S. Heidelbach, James H. Hoffman, N. Necarsulmer, Louis Stern, Oscar S. Straus, Sigmund J. Bach, Solomon Moses, A. E. Goodhart, Moses Newborg, Sigmund Rosenwald, Ansel Weinberg, Max Oettinger, and Theodore Obermayer.

The report of Herman Baar, the Superintendent, showed that 823 children are inmates of the asylum. There has not been a single case of sickness among them during the year. Three hundred and fifty children were sent to Grammar School No. 43, and of ten classes of boys the class leaders of eight were asylum boys, and of ten girls' classes six classes were led by asylum girls.

SUICIDE WHILE AT SEA.

Two Steerage Passengers Lost from Ocean Steamships.

Gottlieb Strum, a steerage passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Welmar, which arrived yesterday, jumped overboard on April 18, when the steamship was in the English Channel, two days out from Bremen. An alarm was given, and the steamship's engines were stopped and reversed, boats were lowered, and his body was recovered and taken on board. Futile attempts were made at resuscitation. Strum was subsequently buried at sea. He was a German-American, fifty-three years old, and had acted strangely from the time of embarking.

Only fifteen minutes elapsed between the time Strum jumped overboard and the time his body was recovered. It was said aboard the Welmer yesterday that Strum, who was a hunchback, had a brother in Jackson, Cal., who is a wealthy brewer. He lived there also. He was a bachelor. The reason of his trip abroad was not known.

Rudolf Sielbnacht, twenty-nine years old, a steerage passenger on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, from Havre, was missed on Saturday. A search failed to discover him. It is supposed that he jumped or fell overboard.

ALL NEGROES LEAVE THE TOWN.

Masked Men Threaten Colored People of Davis, I. T.

ARDMORE, Indian Territory, April 25.—As a result of the warning given to all the negroes in the town of Davis, last week, by a mob of masked white men, not a colored man remains in the place.

The Federal Grand Jury, which was called together by Judge Kilgore to investigate the outrages, examined a small army of witnesses, but reported that it had been impossible to identify any of the raiders. When it became known that no indictments had been returned, the colored people hastily quit the town.

The murder of a white man by a negro was the cause of the trouble at Davis.

Arkansas Legislature Meets To-day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—The General Assembly will convene in extra session to-morrow. The appropriation bills will be the first matters considered. Among important subjects to come up is a Railroad Commission bill, which blocked all legislation in the regular session. The extra session probably will continue sixty or ninety days.

Excitement at Alexandria Subsides.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 25.—The excitement of last night, growing out of the sensational reports that the negroes would attack the city as a revenge for the lynching of the negro McCoy Friday night, had entirely subsided to-day. There is no reason for believing the negroes contemplated attacking the city.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS MET

An Informal Conference of Many of the Leaders at the Reform Club.

NO PLANS YET ARRANGED.

The Condition of Public Sentiment Discussed—Gen. Buckner Spoke in Favor of Aggressive Action—Possibility of a More Formal Meeting.

An informal conference of National Democrats was held at the Reform Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. It was arranged for at the dinner of the Reform Club the evening before, when some of the New York men, after brief consultation, passed the word quietly around the tables among members of the National Committee of the party and a few of the guests.

The gentlemen from other States who were present yesterday were J. E. Dodge of Wisconsin, Senator Caffery of Louisiana, John G. Carlisle and S. B. Buckner of Kentucky, A. B. Farquhar of Pennsylvania, H. E. Friess of North Carolina, H. A. Babbitt of Connecticut, L. R. Wilfley and James L. Blair of St. Louis, Walter H. Page, Charles C. Jackson, and Henry W. Lamb of Boston, Ellis B. Usher of Wisconsin, J. C. Holt of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charlton T. Lewis of New Jersey, N. C. Bacheller of Wisconsin, Randolph Stahlnecker of West Virginia, Talfourd P. Linn of Ohio, C. Vey Holden of Maine, Gen. George P. Harrison of Alabama, Judge Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, and W. H. Creamer of Vermont.

From New York were John De Witt Warner, Edward S. Kaufman, Lawrence E. Sexton, Seth Sprague Terry, Charles Tracey, J. C. Blandy, Thomas M. Osborne, Theodore Eustis, Avery D. Andrews, Edward M. Shepard, Theodore Sutro, Charles Biggs, Charles J. Edwards, Charles R. Miller, Charles J. Canda, R. T. Maxwell, W. E. Curtis, Henry Baldwin, Dr. James H. Gruner, H. De Forest Baldwin, James R. Ely, Horace White, W. J. Coombs, George Foster Peabody, and Henry C. Van Dusen.

Gen. Tracey presided. The proceedings were entirely informal, but were continued from 3 o'clock until 6. Representatives from the various States and sections gave their opinions of the conditions of public sentiment within their observation.

All the delegates assumed from the beginning that the organization of the National Democratic Party is to be maintained. There was not a suggestion, and apparently not a thought, of disbanding or of a change of policy. Gen. Buckner made a speech in which he favored aggressive action, and his views were so popular that even after the conference had adjourned and the General had come down into the lobby of the club to enjoy a quiet smoke, he was surrounded by a large number of members of the club and men who had been in the conference, and congratulated over and over again.

J. C. Holt of Michigan recited the work of the party in that State and its methods of spreading sound-money principles, and explained the show of strength it made in the recent election.

James D. Bynum was sick, and failed to reach the club in time to attend the conference, but he arrived about the time of adjournment.

H. de Forest Baldwin said that the conference had done no business and made no recommendations; that it had not even shaped any plans to be submitted to a more formal conference, should one be held, although he knew nothing and nothing was said in the conference of any such formal gathering. When asked if there had been discussion of the idea of carrying the fight into municipal elections, Mr. Baldwin said that subject had not been mentioned.

AFTER TWO OFFICES.

Tammany Wants to Have the Mayoralty and Controllership Nominations Come from This City.

It is the belief among the Tammany Hall leaders that the nominations for Mayor and Controller of the Greater New York should come from this city. The ticket that will run over the whole of Greater New York will be made up of but three candidates—Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council. Under the charter, if it is signed, they will each serve a term of four years.

It is argued by the local Democrats that the Mayoralty nomination must of necessity come to New York, and that inasmuch as the present City of New York is to furnish the finances for the greater city, the candidate for Controller should also come from the Borough of New York.

Whether this is a matter that will provoke serious discussion between the "regular" Democrats of New York and Kings County is a question. The matter, however, is probably not one that will result in great contention between the politicians of the two counties for the reason that the office of Controller is not one that will benefit the politicians very much either one way or the other. Should the Democratic candidate for Controller be elected, he will not have very much patronage to distribute, for the officials of the Finance Department are rarely changed, and when changes are made attention is always given to civil service regulations.

The Tammany men say that if the plurality for the Democratic ticket in New York County is sufficient to carry the Mayoralty of the Greater New York, wiping out a small plurality for Republicans in Kings, the "regular" Democrats in Brooklyn should be content with the patronage in the Borough of Brooklyn as a recompense for their support of the ticket.

Tammany's managers, under the lead of John C. Sheehan, have been negotiating with the Brooklyn "regulars" for some time, and they are satisfied with the result of their negotiations. Cordial relations are said to have been established. Old politicians say that the test of the cordiality will come with the time for making up the Greater New York ticket. In the convention for the nomination of Mayor, Controller and President of the Council, Tammany will have more votes than all the rest of Greater New York put together. The question that is interesting the politicians is: How will Tammany use these votes?

Republican politicians of the Platt machine are saying that Mayor Strong's appointment of Mr. Moss as Police Commissioner will intensify the feeling in favor of a straight Republican ticket this Fall. Experience of years has shown that the feeling for a straight Republican ticket is always strongest in the Spring.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Improbable Either House Will Transact Any Business.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—There will not be a quorum in the Senate this week, owing to the absence of a large number of Senators in New York, in attendance upon the ceremonies at Gen. Grant's tomb. Consequently no business of importance will be transacted. Probably a majority of the Senators desire to adjourn from Monday until Thursday, and from Thursday again until Monday, without transacting any business of general moment, and this programme is likely to be followed.

If the wish of the Republican members of the Finance Committee is acceded to, the Tariff bill will be reported Thursday, but it is probable the report will be postponed until next week. The work of preparing for the reorganization of the Senate committees will proceed informally.

Under the arrangement made on Friday, the House will transact no business this week. The House will meet formally tomorrow and adjourn until Thursday, when an adjournment will be taken until Monday.

The Kansas Soldiers' Home.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 25.—Col. Andrew J. Smith, Governor of the Soldiers' Home here, has been transferred to the Pacific Branch Home, at Santa Monica, Cal., and Col. J. G. Rowland made commandant of the Leavenworth home. The board elected Cyrus Townsend of this city Treasurer of the Western branch to succeed Major W. B. Shockley.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

DEATH OF ANTONIO MORA.

The Story of the Famous Claim Which the Spanish Government Only Recently Settled.

Antonio Maximo Mora, a native of Cuba, but a citizen of the United States, whose claims of indemnity for loss during the former Cuban rebellion were the subject of national contention between Spain and this country, and in settlement of which nearly $1,000,000 was paid in 1895, died at his apartments, in the Hotel Grenoble, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, Saturday.

For over a quarter of a century the Mora claim was the subject of diplomatic controversy. Spain resorted to every subterfuge known in the records of international law to avoid its payment, and settled unwillingly, only after the claimant had reached old age, and when it seemed prudent, on account of the outbreak of the war in Cuba, to do everything possible to preserve amity with the United States Government.

Antonio Mora inherited valuable and extensive sugar plantations in Cuba. In 1853 he came to New York to reside, and took out final naturalization papers in 1869, becoming a citizen of the United States. His estates in the meantime had been productively worked, and Mr. Mora returned to Cuba. It was about the time of the outbreak of the rebellion. Harsh methods were employed by the Spaniards, and among the measures taken to intimidate the Cubans was the arrest of Mora, with two fellow-countrymen, Aldama and Castillo, on the ground that they were abetting the insurgents. They were condemned to death by a court-martial, and their property confiscated.

With his brother, Antonio Mora managed to escape to the United States, disguised as a sailor. He was assisted in his escape by his son, José Manuel Mora, who was himself captured, and sentenced to the penal colony in Africa. Eventually he escaped to Europe, after enduring terrible suffering, and is now a resident of this city.

Asserting that he had never engaged nor aided in rebellion against the Spanish Government, Antonio Mora, on arriving in New York, laid his case before Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State. The claim of the two Moras was set by them at $3,000,000, and Secretary Fish supported it, demanding a settlement. Diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments lasted till 1895. At times it seemed as if the peace of the two countries would be disturbed as a result of the controversy. In 1886 Spain acknowledged the validity of the claim, and offered one-half the sum demanded. Mr. Mora, despairing to obtain his full demands, accepted the offer. Still, for nine years after this, the claim was unpaid. Finally, after the United States had expended over $100,000 in pressing the suit, the Spanish Government paid $999,500.76. Mr. Mora being then seventy-seven years old.

DEATH OF DR. BELL.

Brooklyn Surprised at the News that He Had Killed Himself.

Surprise was expressed in Brooklyn yesterday at the news made public on Saturday that Dr. Lucien T. Bell of 331 Putnam Avenue had committed suicide.

Dr. Bell was reported on Friday to have died suddenly, presumably from natural causes. The Corbner announced that death was due to morphine taken with suicidal intent.

Dr. Bell was a veterinary surgeon of note, and for seven years was the official veterinarian of the Brooklyn Health Department. He leaves a wife and four children.

HE WAS A HAPPY FATHER.

Cosgrove Was Boisterous in a Church Over It, and Was Arrested.

James Cosgrove of 216 Mulberry Street is a happy father. For that reason he was a prisoner in the Centre Street Court yesterday, charged with having created a disturbance in the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott Street, Saurday afternoon.

"I was feeling good, Judge," he explained, "because my wife had just presented me with a boy."

"But this was in a church," said Magistrate Brann.

"That's true, too," was Cosgrove's reply. "I went in to praise God for my good fortune, and I guess I prayed too loud."

He was fined $5, and paid it.

VETERAN KILLED BY GAS.

Frederick Hoffman of the Maine Soldiers' Home Dies Here.

Frederick Hoffman, a Union veteran, once a member of the Ninth New York Volunteers, was asphyxiated with gas at the Hotel Hatfield, at 46 Ridge Street, early yesterday morning, while asleep in his room.

Hoffman, who was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., arrived in the city a few days ago to revisit the scenes where his regiment was raised. He spent his time Saturday in the Ninth Ward visiting old friends, and went to his room quite late. In turning out the gas he accidentally opened an auxiliary stop cock. The odor of gas was discovered at 1 o'clock in the morning and the door broken open. Hoffman was found dead.

ASHTON TALKED TOO MUCH.

If He Had Held His Tongue He Would Now Be Free.

Somebody stole a ring valued at $40 from the rooms of Miss Minnie Simpson at 273 West Forty-seventh Street Saturday. She decided that George Ashton of 23 East Washington Place, manager of a cigarette-making concern, was the guilty person, and caused his arrest.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Ashton denied his guilt, and as Miss Simpson had nothing but the fact, not denied, that he was in her room Saturday, and her suspicions, on which to base her accusation, Magistrate Wentworth discharged him. Then, on a statement from Policeman Ruch, he was rearrested. Ruch testified that he told Ashton before he arrested him that if he had the ring it would be well for him to give it up and that Ashton, in the presence of two of Miss Simpson's friends, said if time was given him he would go to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and recover the property.

On Miss Simpson's promise to have these friends in court to-day Magistrate Wentworth held Ashton in $1,000 bail for further examination.

Died of a Broken Neck.

Charles O. Vermeal, whose neck was broken by a fall down a hatchway at 87 Warren Street on Friday last, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital. Vermeal was eighteen years old, and lived with his parents at 514 Hudson Street. In closing the trapdoors of the hatchway in the building in which he worked, he lost his balance and fell head first to the floor below. Although paralyzed from the neck down, he never lost consciousness up to the time of his death.

An Inspection by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong will make an inspection at 8:30 o'clock this morning of the employes of the Department of Public Works. Gen. Collis, Superintendent of the department, will turn out all his men and have them ready for inspection on Fifth Avenue, the right of the small army resting on Sixty-fifth Street. There will be no parade, but nearly 6,000 men in uniform will present themselves to the Mayor.

B. Altman & Co.

HOSIERY DEP'T.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)

LADIES' IMPORTED HOSIERY IN LISLE THREAD AND COTTON, BLACK AND TAN SHADES,

19c. PAIR.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave. (18th Street Elevated Station.)

FRENCH WINE VINDICATED

The Embassy in Washington Contradicts United States Consul Chancellor's Report.

GRAPE JUICE IN ALL OF IT

Two Million Acres of Plague-Infected Vineyards Replanted in Twenty Years—Destruction of Adulterated Wines by the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The promised statement from the Department of State touching the report on the French wine trade by United States Consul Chancellor at Havre will appear in the May number of the United States Consular Reports.

The department recalls the fact that Mr. Chancellor, in his report of July 24, 1895, alleged that much of the French wine was not the product of the vineyard and that 15,000 casks of so-called wine had been destroyed by the Paris Municipal Laboratory, having not a drop of grape juice in it all. He had also alleged that the great deficit in the wine crop caused by the phylloxera had been made up from a fluid made of raisins, currants, lees, and similar materials. It is stated that M. Hanotaux last December called the attention of our Ambassador at Paris to the fact that the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce had protested against the statements of the Consul, and that the official investigation had called forth a denial from the Municipal Laboratory that it had destroyed any such quantity of wine. The statements were referred back to Mr. Chancellor, who replied that he had obtained his information as to the destruction of 15,000 casks of wine from a reliable English journal, but the name of the journal he was unable to recall.

While in Paris in 1887, under commission from the Governor of Maryland, he had investigated the wine sheds, and was there told that a number of casks would be destroyed. This action, he learned, was not unusual. In support of a statement that large quantities of sugar were used in the preparation of wines from lees, Mr. Chancellor referred to debates in the Chambers, in the course of which a M. Viljean had protested against the prohibition of the manufacture of this kind of wine on the ground that it caused the consumption of not less than 100,000 tons of sugar yearly.

Having thus laid down the case, and Mr. Chancellor's defense of his statements, the State Department prints the following statement made by the French Embassy, under date of March 8 last:

"The attention of the French wine merchants has been called to a report entitled 'Wine Making in France,' published in the Consular Reports, No. 180, September, 1895, by C. W. Chancellor, United States Consul at Havre, France, and containing some incorrect statements which might cause prejudice to French commerce and which it deems desirable to rectify.

"Mr. Chancellor, having probably in mind the decrease of wine production from which France suffered during a long period after the appearance of phylloxera, says that large quantities of wine fabricated in France contain no grape juice. Statistical information shows that over 4,000,000 acres of vineyards were partially infected by the plague during the last twenty years, 2,000,000 of which were already replanted up to 1895. On the other hand, the production of wine has been in the last two years exceptionally abundant, as will be seen by the following official statement:

"Total production, 1895, 713,300,000 gallons; 1896, 1,183,388,000 gallons. Total value, 1895, $162,150,000; 1896, $286,830,000. Average value per gallon, 1895, 22 cents; 1896, 19 cents.

"It is hardly credible that when such enormous quantities of natural wines are produced French merchants would resort to the fabrication of artificial wines containing no grape juice; such fabrication could be profitable only in countries producing no wine, or but little.

"Mr. Chancellor, referring to information published in an English journal and reproduced afterward in American papers, added that the French Government recently destroyed 15,000 casks of adulterated wines.

"From an official inquiry it appears that there is no record at the municipal laboratory of Paris of such destruction. The occasional seizure and destruction of small quantities of adulterated wines are rather to the honor of the French Government, which thus protects the health of its citizens. Measures have, besides, been taken for the purpose of prohibiting over-alcoholization of wines and the addition thereto of water or of any element whatever of adulteration.

"It may be added that, according to medical inquiries made by highly competent authority, a moderate consumption of French wine is beneficial to public health. The official statistics in this regard are worthy of attention; they show that drunkenness is less frequent in wine-consuming regions. Out of 100 cases of public drunkenness, punishable by the law of 1898, 29 cases were recorded in the northwest of France and 34 in the north, where spirits are mostly consumed, while 9 cases were recorded in the centre, 5 in the southwest, and only 4 in the south, where the use of wine among the laboring classes is general."

GEORGE ERICKSON MISSING.

Accused of Embezzlement by a Client of His Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—George Erickson, who, since the death of his brother, John M. Erickson, six years ago, has had a half interest in and has managed the real estate business of John M. Erickson & Co., 3,947 Lancaster Avenue, is missing, and constables who have since March 30 been endeavoring to serve a warrant of arrest upon him have thus far been unsuccessful in their quest.

John E. Lonergan of 865 North Fortieth Street, a client of the firm, caused the warrant to be issued, and the charge made by him is embezzlement, the amount being placed at $600. Other property owners are reported as losers, and the indebtedness for rents collected and not paid, it is said, will reach $14,000 to $15,000.

TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENTS.

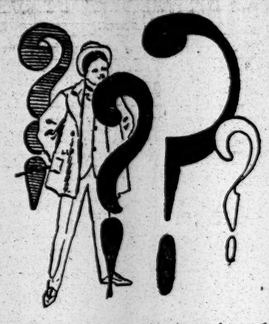
The Rev. Dr. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell of Stamford Hurt—Also James Sergeant of Frankin, N. J.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 25.—The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Rowell and wife were seriously injured in a runaway accident this afternoon.

Mrs. Rowell had two ribs broken, and it is feared is injured internally, and Dr. Rowell was seriously cut about the head and was badly bruised and shaken up.

The accident was due to the horse being frightened by a trolley car.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 25.—James Sergeant, a wealthy citizen of Franklin, was severely and perhaps fatally hurt this morning. His buggy and a trolley car on the Passaic and Newark line collided. The carriage was demolished. Mr. Sergeant was thrown out and injured internally. He was removed to his home, and is not expected to recover. He is eighty years of age.



Our stores will be closed to-morrow; but we have to-day what you want to-morrow.

Our best suits, $18 to $28—good ones as low as $12.

Bicycle suits, $8 to $18.

Top-coats, $12 to $30.

Shoes, hats and furnishings.

For paraders, white duck trousers—cotton $2, linen $5.

White gloves, 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROKER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Joseph T. Clokey Stricken with Apoplexy While Out on His Bicycle with His Niece.

John T. Clokey, forty-three years old, a real estate broker of 160 Broadway, and who lived with his wife and daughter at 726 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning at the Alexander Avenue Police Station.

Mr. Clokey started out early yesterday morning on his bicycle, returning home about 8 o'clock for breakfast. His niece, Julia A. Rowe, sixteen years old, who lives at 226 West Eleventh Street, was also out on her bicycle, and she stopped at Mr. Clokey's house and took breakfast with the family. At 10 o'clock she decided to return home, and her uncle volunteered to escort her as far as the Harlem Bridge. Miss Rowe reached Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street a block ahead of her uncle, and turned back to meet him. She saw a crowd that had been attracted by a man who had fallen from his bicycle, and on reaching the spot she recognized the man as her uncle.

He was conscious, and told her that he was all right, but had been seized with a dizziness and fallen from his wheel. A few minutes later he became unconscious. Mr. Clokey was removed to the Alexander Avenue Police Station, and an ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. Before the ambulance arrived Mr. Clokey was dead.

BURNED BY X RAYS.

Mrs. Sharpsteen of Binghamton Suffered for Months, and Has Just Submitted to an Operation.

Mrs. P. H. Sharpsteen of Binghamton, N. Y., who is a patient in the New York Post Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and East Twentieth Street, receiving treatment for an injury believed to have resulted from exposure to the X or Röntgen ray, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, is not in a critical condition.

Mrs. Sharpsteen has suffered from hip trouble for some time, and her husband, who is an electrician, thought that by taking a radiograph of the hip joint he might send the picture to some specialist in this city and get his advice as to whether an operation should be performed. He accordingly arranged the Crookes tube and other apparatus used in X-ray photography and subjected his wife to the rays for thirty minutes. She experienced no pain whatever during the process, and felt no immediate bad effects. This was in last December.

A week or ten days after the experiment Mrs. Sharpsteen felt a slight soreness in the tissue covering her hip joint, and in a few days it became intensely painful. Her husband at first supposed it was a common ulcer, but finally consulted Dr. S. D. Powell of the Post Graduate Hospital, who advised that Mrs. Sharpsteen be brought to the hospital. She came, and last Tuesday Dr. Powell performed an operation for her relief.

At his residence, 12 West Fortieth Street, Dr. Powell yesterday described the case to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The X rays," said he, "in some way I will not venture to explain, affected the tissue of the hip so that it became practically dead. The affected portion is four or five inches in diameter, and at first it was intensely sensitive and painful, but now, the interior part having become numb, the pain is confined to the surrounding exterior tissue. The operation consisted in removing the flesh which had become diseased.

"During the last five days Mrs. Sharpsteen has improved so that I do not now consider her condition as serious." Dr. Powell said that no skin grafting would be necessary, as no skin was removed. The doctor said he did not want to make any extreme statements regarding the X-rays, for enough was not yet known to warrant such, but he was willing to be quoted as saying that he believed the use of X-rays should be confined to medical men.

STABBED THROUGH A WINDOW.

Curiosity Resulted in a Wound Which Is Likely to Prove Fatal to the Victim.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 25.—John Willowesby of Oak Street had a party of friends at his house last night, and considerable beer was partaken of. The party was singing and having a lively time in the house, when Henry Earle, a machinist, of Chestnut Street, passed on his way home. Prompted by curiosity he went close to the wall and peeked in through a window, the shade of which was not down.

Some one called attention to the face at the window, and, it is alleged, Willowesby, who is said to have been drunk or partly so, grabbed a large carving knife from the table and made a thrust at the face. There was a howl of pain, and when Willowesby drew his hand from the window the knife was not in it. Willowesby fled. Earle was found outside with the knife sticking from his face close to his left eye.

Earle's condition is critical, and it is feared the wound may result fatally. He will, if he recovers, lose the sight of his eye. No trace of Willowesby has been obtained.

GEORGE MAYER'S BODY FOUND.

Corning Man Who Disappeared the Night of March 26.

CORNING, N. Y., April 25.—The body of George Mayer was found in the Chemung River this afternoon.

On the night of March 26 Mayer, while intoxicated, overturned a lamp in his house in a quarrel with his daughter and burned the house. He then tried to kill his son, shooting at him twice. A few hours later his saloon was set on fire—probably by Mayer himself.

There had been no trace of him since the fire until his body was found to-day. It is believed he went to the bridge and jumped into the river.

YOUNG CRIMMINS IMPROVING.

His Physicians Express Perfect Confidence in His Recovery.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25.—The condition of Martin L. Crimmins of New York, who was thrown in a steeplechase here yesterday, is much improved to-night. His medical attendants express perfect confidence in his recovery.

Word was received by John D. Crimmins, who with his family is at the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon that his son, Martin L., who was seriously injured by being thrown from his horse in Richmond, Va., Saturday afternoon, was improving. His skull was not fractured, but he is suffering from concussion of the brain. Thomas Crimmins, a brother of Martin, left on an early train for Richmond yesterday morning, and another brother, John D. Crimmins, Jr., will follow to-day.

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WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALY.

ALONG THE BRIDLE PATHS

Horseback Riding Has Once More Come into Popular Favor in this City.

ACADEMIES FEEL THE CHANGE

Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's Horse Show—Outing of the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club.

Equestrianism in this city and in the suburbs has taken on a new lease of life. Not in three years have so many saddle horses been seen on the bridle paths in Central Park, the Riverside Drive, or Seventh Avenue, from Central Park North to the roadhouse which once marked the southern approach to the old Macomb's Dam Bridge. The various riding academies, which during the seasons of 1895 and 1896 felt a perceptible falling off in business, now show an increase.

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The bridle paths in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the splendid roads branching out from the Coney Island Boulevard are always well filled with saddle horses on a bright day. Among the riders, none are more enthusiastic than the members of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn. Miss Olive Candee, Miss Kenyon, Miss Burris, Miss Whiting, Miss Sweetland, Miss Smith, Miss Walsh, Miss